THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

Mr. Greenwald's Remains Buried Perfectly Naked Among Paupers and Malefactors—They are Taken Up and Brought to the United States—The Assassins Still at Large.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—No arrests have as yet been made of the volunteers who on Sunday murdered Mr. Isaac Greenwald, and so severely wounded the two American citizens, Hugh Johnson and Thomas K. Foster, and I still believe none will ever be made. Captain-General Rodas is anxious to have the guilty parties brought to justice, but, instead of being seconded by the volunteers, he is opposed by the majority of them. He has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the man who first assaulted Mr. Greenwald, but has neglected to put in his description of the man that he wore upon his hat the cockade of the volunteers, an omission that in part justifies the volunteers in screening their guilty companion.

AN EFFORT TO SAVE FOSTER.

The Marquis of Forbyn Janson, the French Consul-General here, was passing near by in his carriage, as the volunteers were engaged in their bloody work. He tried to save Mr. Foster, who stepped towards the carriage, but was brought down to the ground by a couple of bayonet stabs from as many infuriated volunteers before he could reach the consul. Mr. Janson says the whole affair was of the most disgraceful, outrageous, and unjustifiable nature on the part of the volunteers, and other witnesses, including the estimable lady of the British Consul-General, repeat the statement.

REFUSAL TO DELIVER UP GREENWALD'S BODY.

But worse than the murder, or at least meaner and more scandalizing, are the after proceedings of some of the Spanish officials. Mr. Greenwald's lifeless remains were first taken to the office of the Alcalde of the Tacon ward. There the official mentioned declared he must have a sort of autopsy of the body held before it could be delivered up to his friends. These, of course, had to agree to this, but before departing from the office notified the Alcalde that the body was wanted for embalmment, to be afterwards sent to New York.

The Alcalde made no reply, which was ominous of what was to occur. When the friends returned for the body they were surprised to learn that it had already been buried. They thereupon asked for a permit to disinter the body, but this was bluntly refused, and they had to report the case to Captain-General Rodas, and get an order from his Excellency to the Alcalde before the latter would give the permit. Then at the cemetery the priest in charge, in his turn became an obstacle, refusing to consent to the disinterment, so that General Rodas had again to be applied to.

AN UNCHRISTIAN BURIAL.

On Tuesday the body was disinterred, and then Mr. Greenwald's friends were horrified not only at finding the body buried in that part of the grave-yard reserved to paupers and malefactors, but that it had been buried *uncoffined and stark naked*. When murdered, Mr. Greenwald had on new and fine clothing. This had all been stolen by the Spaniards, and a knowledge of this fact no doubt was what impelled the Alcalde and the priest to so strenuously oppose the disinterment.

MORE OUTRAGES ON THE DEAD.

Nearly all the persons murdered of late by the volunteers have been interred like Mr. Greenwald—hurriedly, among criminals, uncoffined, and raked. As the American citizen, Viceate Daumy, murdered on the 2d, is of the number, his case, joined to that of Mr. Greenwald, should at once induce the American Government to exact explanations from that of Spain as to these disgraceful, horrible proceedings. Mr. Greenwald's body having been embalmed, leaves to-day, per steamer Bienville, for New York.

Arrival of the Remains in New York.

The body of Greenwald arrived in New York yesterday. An ordinary funeral in Havana cost at least $1000, and a grave is hired for twenty years, at the expiration of which time, if money is not forthcoming to renew the lease, the bones are taken from the ground and burned. A poor man or a criminal is thrown into a trench from a coffin which is open at one end, and which is then ready for use again. In this way Mr. Greenwald was buried, with the additional horror of being interred entirely naked.

THE REMAINS ON THEIR WAY TO NEW YORK.

While on the vessel the body lay in the forward cabin, the coolest place in the boat, where currents of cold air constantly had access to it; yet, notwithstanding these precautions, it was soon evident that it was rapidly undergoing decomposition.

RECEPTION OF THE BODY,

When the Bienville reached Pier No. 36, North river, a Government tug took the body to the barge office, whence it was driven in an express wagon to the coffin factory of Messrs. Osborn, Martin & Co., at No. 311 Bowery. Here it was placed in the carriage-house, where it yet is. Not the slightest demonstration of indignation at the murder or sympathy with the family of the victim was made at the wharf, or has since been made, save by the members of the society to which he belonged—the Jefferson Lodge I. O. B. B. But very precaution has been taken by the friends of the dead man to prevent a demonstration of this sort. When the Bienville left Havana the inhabitants of that city believed that there would be a hundred thousand people at the wharf to receive the body and do it honor. Especially was it thought that the Germans would turn out *en masse*, and very probably the Cubans also, as well as Americans; but, as has already been said, the body was quietly removed to the undertaker's shop.

INDIGNATION IN HAVANA.

Captain Barker says that great indignation was expressed by all classes of persons in Havana at the perpetrators of the crime. The firm which employed Mr. Greenwald say that his family shall never suffer from poverty, and there is no doubt that although Mr. Greenwald's family can never be comforted for his loss, it will be placed beyond the reach of want.

MR. GREENWALD'S RELIGIOUS FAITH.

The murdered man was of the Jewish faith, and the Jewish society of which he was a member, the I. O. B. B., takes charge of his funeral. According to the Jewish custom, which prescribes the constant watching of a corpse from the time of death till that of burial, a delegation from his society sat up all last night beside the coffin.

FIRE NEAR CLAYMONT.

A Fine Country Seat Entirely Destroyed.

Early last evening a large cottage residence near Nameless Creek, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, about seven miles from Wilmington, was entirely destroyed by fire, including all the furniture. The house was a frame, belonging to Mr. I. Hilborn Jones, a Philadelphia merchant, and the fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. The building was insured in the New Castle County Mutual for $1000, and the furniture for $500; in the Farmers' Mutual, house $2400, furniture $1000; and there was an insurance in the Royal of London for about $2000.

MISS ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration of Susan's Semi-Centennial—Grand Gathering at the Woman's Bureau.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is again the Moses of her sex. She has perpetrated a daring innovation in regard to that subject which has hitherto been with woman the most sacred and inviolate. No more talk of women of certain or uncertain age. Susan squarely owns up to fifty; and henceforth the sterner sex need have no compunction in discussing the ages of their female friends. This act of Susan's marks an era in the woman's movement more singular and portentous than any that has preceded it. How delicate has hitherto been the question of a lady's age! Who should venture to decide the number of decades even that have brought their summers' splendor and their winters' frost to freight the memory of the woman they loved or loved not. But *nous avons change tout cela*—or rather Miss Anthony has. A lady's age is no longer to remain a matter of uncertainty. The illusions of doubt shall be expelled, and much good may it do to those who dispel them.

A large number of friends and admirers of the private virtues and public services of Miss Anthony assembled at the Woman's Bureau in Twenty-third street last evening to congratulate the lady upon this auspicious anniversary, and to wish her the customary "Many happy returns of the day."

Miss Susan B. Anthony stood at the top of the staircase to receive her numerous friends. She wore a dress of rich shot silk, dark red and black, cut square in front, with a stomacher of white lace, and a pretty little cameo brooch. All female vanities she rigorously discarded—no hoop, no train, no bustle, no panier, no chignon, no powder, no paint, no rouge, no patches, no nonsense of any kind. But there was one female weakness to which even Susan must yield. Like Miss Blimber, she appeared with a new pair of gold spectacles.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. She was dressed in a gray silk, trimmed with white lace; her hair was dressed in natural curls, and the lady looked as charming as could be.

Mr. Allen, of Jamestown, was dressed in rich fawn-color satin, with an elegant white lace shawl; hair powdered and decorated with pearls. This lady had a distinguished appearance. Her daughter was dressed in green silk trimmed with white chenille; hair with long flowing curls, with chignon and diamonds.

Mrs. Dr. Lozier was dressed in black velvet, en train.

Mrs. Black in pure satin trimmed with black lace, and en panier.

Mrs. Randall appeared to great advantage in a rich black velvet dress and train; low-cut bodice bordered with lace.

Mrs. Munson was dressed in rose-colored satin trimmed with white lace, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Blake was dressed in lavender silk richly trimmed with lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames was dressed in a black silk spotted with white satin flowers, lace shawl, and coral ornaments.

Mrs. Tilton was dressed in violet satin, short skirt, and panier, all trimmed with black lace.

Miss Anthony in the course of the day had received many pleasant notes and telegrams from her friends. Lilly Peckham sent her the following:—

"Utah and Wyoming are ours. Wisconsin soon will be. Greeting and congratulation to Susan B. Anthony, the heroine of the hour."

There was also a charming note from Mrs. Burleigh, in which she described Miss Anthony as the "heroic woman of the hour."

The birthday presents Miss Anthony received were almost too numerous to mention. In the gentlemen's reception parlor was pointed out a stand of rare and exquisite flowers—among them some choice roses, sent by R. W. Pearsall, of Long Island. And, by-the-by, it is as well to remark that Miss Anthony wore a beautiful bouquet of roses, the present of another friend. Mr. Meeker, of the *Tribune*, sent her a complete set of the works of Margaret Fuller. A very handsome pen and ink sketch was sent by Eliza Greatorex. Lucretia Mott sent her a handsome gold pen and pocket-book, the contents of which, whether checks, greenbacks, or weighty gold, one need not stop to inquire. There were smaller presents in infinite variety; and, altogether, Miss Anthony had just cause to feel delighted with the souvenirs that came to her laden with the good wishes of her friends.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

LOWRY VS. BERGNER.

Brains vs. Stomach—The "Legislative Record" Swindler and an Honest Republican.

In response to an abusive attack make by George Bergner in his paper, upon Senator Lowry, the latter gentleman scourges that sound patriot in the following agreeable fashion. It is understood, of course, that Bergner's *Legislative Record* swindle was strongly opposed by Mr. Lowry, as by other good Republicans. In the State Senate a day or two since Mr. Lowry said:—

Mr. Speaker, the charge against me is that I voted with the Democracy, and thereby gave the casting vote on a vital issue in this case. Now, Mr. Speaker, I call upon the chairman of that committee to bear me out, when I say that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that Allegheny township should not be stricken out. There was no difference of opinion in this question. Yet last night Bergner published to the country that this great wrong was done in this case in pursuance of a bargain with the Democracy, and that I did the deed. I cannot think of anything more infamous than this, and I cannot find language adequate to express myself in reference to this shameful misrepresentation. I now give Bergner and his friends notice that if he dares to set his foot upon the floor of this Senate, after repeating such charges as this, I will, if he repeats them, ask for his immediate and forcible expulsion. The Senate cannot endorse a statue of corruption, who will publish a lie made out of the whole cloth. Every Senator on that committee voted to exclude Allegheny township from being considered unless fraud was proven. None was proven; no man on the committee ever objected to hearing proof of fraud. What he (Bergner) says in the balance of the article that the committee will bear me out in that. The committee decided that we could not require a man to swear for whom he voted until it was proven that he was an illegal voter. It is not because I am on this contested election case that this editor desires to destroy me in the estimation of my constituents. That is not it. It is because I stand here between him and the Treasury, between the most notorious thief in Pennsylvania, who has stolen more money from the Treasury than any man in the Commonwealth. That is the motive power of these attacks, not his (Bergner's) sympathy for Mr. Scull. I have a long list of larceny charges to make against this man, which I some day intend to lay before the Senate and my constituents. I charge George Bergner with having run his arm more than one hundred times into the State Treasury, and stolen therefrom every pound of meat he carries upon his bones—not one pound that he has not stolen from the Treasury (laughter); and it is for that he would wrong me here on a false charge, that I was acting unjustly and unfavorably upon committee.

Mr. Graham had understood Mr. Lowry to say that he stood between George Bergner and the greatest thief who ever had his hand in the State treasury. Then you say Mr. Mackey is the greatest thief in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lowry—Oh, no; I meant George Bergner was the greatest thief who had ever stolen money out of the treasury.

Bergner had better use pleaty of soap before he challenges a show of hands with Mr. Lowry.

LOTTERIES.

THE POLICY CASES DECIDED.

Judge Paxson Sustains the Indictments and Orders the Trial of the Accused to Proceed—What Constitutes a Lottery.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning Judge Paxson delivered the following interesting and able opinion:—

Commonwealth vs. Manderfield. Motion to quash, and demurrer to indictment.

The defendant was bound over by Alderman Kerr upon the charge of selling lottery policies. An indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury, to which he has filed a general demurrer.

The indictment contains five counts.

The first count charges that the defendant "unlawfully and knowingly did expose to sale, and did cause to be exposed to sale, to Charles W. Wood, a certain written device and lottery policy intended to entitle the holder and bearer thereof to a prize in a lottery, a further description of which said lottery the Grand Inquest are unable to give," etc. etc.

The second count charges that the defendant unlawfully did sell and cause to be sold to the said Wood a certain lottery policy, etc.

The third count charges the defendant with unlawfully and knowingly erecting and setting up a lottery, a further description of which said lottery the Grand Inquest are unable to give, ect.

The fourth count charges the defendant with opening a lottery; and the fifth count with being concerned in managing and carrying on a lottery.

Upon the argument the counsel for the defendant moved to quash the indictment upon the ground that it contained charges which are separate and distinct from the offense for which he was bound over, and punishable in a different manner.

In response to a question of defendant's counsel, the District Attorney distinctly stated that this bill did not belong to the class known in our practice as "District Attorney's bills," that is, a bill sent in to the Grand Inquest without a previous binding over, upon his own motion, in the interests of public justice, and upon his official responsibility. But that the said bill was found in the usual way, in pursuance of a previous arrest and binding over. This motion must therefore be determined by the law as applicable to the latter form of proceeding.

The objection referred to cannot be urged against the first and second counts. The charge before the Alderman was selling a lottery policy. This involves the charge of exposing it for sale. It could not well have been sold without having been exposed for sale. Nor do I think the remaining counts are objectionable upon this ground. It cannot be fairly said that the offenses charged in the last three counts are not incident to, and arising out of, the original transaction, to wit:—The selling of lottery policies. The District Attorney is not bound by the exact phraseology of the alderman. He may mould his indictment to suit the facts of the case, so that he do not charge another and distinct offense—a different transaction, having no connection with the act for which the defendant was bound over.

But it is urged that the counts are all bad upon demurrer, for the reasons,

First. That the indictment does not show upon its face that the lottery referred to was an illegal lottery, and

Second. That the indictment does not contain any description of the ticket or policy sold.'

It is clear that if certain lotteries are lawful, while others are prohibited by statute, the indictment must show that the lottery complained of belongs to the latter class, or it will be bad upon demurrer. It is equally true that if all lotteries are unlawful, the indictment need not charge or set out the kind of lottery, or the object for which it is set up.

The act of 17th of February, 1762 which was the first upon this subject, declares all lotteries whatsoever to be common and public nuisances. This act was subsequently repealed and its main provisions re-enacted by the act of 20th of January, 1792, and this in turn by the act of 2d March, 1805, followed by the act of 1st March, 1833, declaring that every lottery and lotteries, device and devices in the nature of lotteries, shall be utterly and entirely abolished, and shall be unlawful. The latter act was materially qualified by that of March, 1847. The commissioners to revise the Criminal Code reviewed all the statute laws upon this subject in their report, see p. 21, and sections 52-3-4 of this code now contain all the law in reference to lotteries. Section 52 provides that "All lotteries not authorized by law, whether public or private, for moneys, goods, wares or merchandise, chattels, lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nuisances."

The codifiers in drafting this section evidently contemplated that there might be such a thing as a lawful lottery. Otherwise they might well have said that all lotteries shall be unlawful, and have omitted the clause respecting moneys, goods, etc. etc., as surplusage. And yet, singularly enough, while the evident intention would appear to be to narrow the operation of the section to certain classes of lotteries, the terms of the act seem broad enough to include every description of them.

The term lottery must be understood to be used in the act in its general and known signification. Webster defines it to be "a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution thereof." Johnson speaks of a lottery as "a distribution of prizes by chance—a play in which lots are drawn for prizes." Chambers' Encyclopedia defines a lottery to be "a game of hazard, in which prizes are drawn by lot," and Bouvier's Law Dictionary is substantially to the same effect, as well as many other authorities. Keeping in view the foregoing definitions of a lottery—that it is a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, it would seem to be difficult to set up such a thing as a legal lottery in Pennsylvania. We must not confound the decision of certain questions by lot with a lottery. One or two or more persons may be obliged to do a certain thing, or go to a given place upon a specified day, and they may legally decide by lot which of them shall do the said thing, or go to the said place. The members of a deliberative body may by lot determine their seats. A division of property under some circumstances may be made by lot, and yet not be a lottery. Sacred history contains several instances where property has been parted and divided by lot—Psalm 22, 18; Matthew 27, 35: Acts 1, 26: Leviticus 16, 8. It is not every game of chance that will constitute a lottery. Human life has been said to be a game of chance, and some writers speak of it as a lottery. Shakespeare, Dryden, and other poets so refer to it. But these and many other familiar instances that might be mentioned, have no reference to lotteries in the sense in which the term is used in the criminal law. The latter refers to something in which there are supposed prizes and certain blanks. In the instances above referred to there is no drawing of prizes by chance, which is the very life and soul of a lottery. On the other hand, the disposal of any species of property, or, in the comprehensive language of the Act of Assembly, any "other matters or things whatever," by any of the schemes or games of chance popularly regarded as innocent, come within the terms of the law. The raffles which occur almost daily at the street-corners, in bar-rooms, at fairs, and at other places, are as clearly violations of the criminal law as the most elaborate and carefully organized lotteries by which the ignorant and credulous are swindled out of their hard earnings.

But while it seems to be difficult to define a legal lottery in this case, the Act of Assembly referred to evidently contemplates that there may be such a thing, and because there may be a legal lottery it is necessary that this indictment should show upon its face that the lottery complained of was illegal. This point was expressly decided by Judge Ludlow in 1866, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Carpenter. I have been furnished with a copy of the opinion delivered in that case, and concur fully in the conclusions indicated therein.

But the first two counts of the indictment under consideration differ from the one in Com. vs. Carpenter in three material points, viz:—

First. In charging that the holder or bearer of the policy is entitled to a prize in a lottery.

Second. In setting out the name of the person to whom the policy was sold; and

Third. In stating that a further description of the said lottery the Grand Inquest are unable to give.

The averment in the bill that the policy entitled the holder and bearer thereof to a prize in a lottery, clearly stamps it as an illegal lottery. That is of the very essence of the offense. The word prize in this connection means something to be drawn, usually money, as opposed to a blank. Whatever it may be, it is something of value, and is covered by the words in the statute, "or other matters or things whatever." If it be objected that the averment of the illegality of the lottery is stated argumentatively, it is sufficient to observe that argumentative pleading is a mere formal defect which is aided by verdict, and is good upon general demurrer. The People vs. Warren, 4 Barb. 314, citing 1 Saund. 274; 9 John 314; Gould's Pleading, 65. In the case above cited the defendant was convicted of vending lottery policies, and objection was made upon a writ of error to the sufficiency of the indictment. It was urged that it should expressly aver the vending of the tickets of a lottery established or set on foot for the purpose of disposing of real estate, goods, moneys, or things in action. The court say that it should so appear, but that the averment that the ticket purported to entitle the holder to draw a prize in a lottery, was a sufficient averment of the illegal character of said lottery, and is susceptible of no other meaning.

Tested by the ordinary rules of interpretation, and giving to the words "prize in a lottery," as charged in the first and second counts, their plain and obvious meaning, there can be no room to doubt that the lottery referred to in said counts is an illegal lottery within the meaning of the act of Assembly.

The fifty-fifth section of the revised criminal code provides *inter alia* that "any indictment under this act shall be deemed and adjudged good and sufficient which describes the offense in the words of the law, although it does not set out the name or location of such lottery, nor set out in words and figures the ticket, policy, or device sold, bartered, or exchanged," etc., etc.

It was urged upon the argument that notwithstanding this section an indictment which does not describe the lottery or policy sold is bad, and a decision of this Court by Judge Kelley, in 1847, is cited in support of this view. I find no report of this case beyond a brief reference in note D at foot of page 842 of Wharton's Precedents, 2d ed. This decision was made upon an indictment under the act of 1847, which is identical with the present statute, and to the extent of the principle decided, is authority. But in that case Judge Kelley held that an indictment merely averring a sale of a policy, but not stating to whom, or mentioning the ticket, is not sufficient. In this case the indictment expressly avers that the policy was sold to Charles W. Wood, and also that the Grand Inquest are unable to give a further description of the said lottery.

The distinction between the cases is manifest. It is not necessary to set out the ticket sold or the names of the purchasers, it being alleged that the names are unknown to the jurors. People v. Taylor, 3 Denio, 91. The rule that matters of description must be set out in the indictment must not be carried so far as to shield from punishment, when it is plain that a crime has been committed, and therefore the indicting jurors are allowed to state that a particular fact, not vital to the accusation, is to them unknown. *Ibid.*

Here the offense is substantially charged when it is averred that the defendant sold a policy to Charles Wood, purporting to entitle the holder to a prize in a lottery, a further description of which said lottery is to the jurors unknown. It is sufficiently certain to enable him to know how to plead, and to what; and also to protect him from a second prosecution from the same offense by the plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict*.

For the reasons indicated I do not think the first and second counts of this indictment are bad upon demurrer. But under the former decisions of this Court the third, fourth, and fifth counts are fatally defective. They come squarely within the ruling of Judge Ludlow in Com. vs. Carpenter, before referred to. They charge merely the erecting of a lottery, without anything to indicate that it is an illegal lottery. Nor will the averment that the Grand Inquest were unable further to describe the said lottery avail to save these counts. Said averment only establishes the fact that the Grand Inquest had no sufficient evidence before them to make them pronounce the lottery illegal. And while a decision of a case of this description upon a technical point of law is always to be regretted, yet in favor of the liberty of the citizen, the good of society, as well as our plain duty, requires us to administer the law as we find it, without regard to the character of the parties who may come before us, or the nature of the offenses they are charged with having committed. In this particular case its whole merits can be heard upon the first and second counts, which are sustained.

The motion to quash is overruled. The demurrer is overruled as to the first and second counts, and sustained as to the third, fourth, and fifth counts. There are seven of these cases in which the indictments and demurrers are similar. They have been argued and considered together, and the above judgment may be entered in each case.

As this case is one of considerable public interest, and involves important principles of law, I have submitted it to the other judges of this court, all of whom concur in this opinion.

AWFUL CASUALTY.

Sudden and Horrible Death at the St. Louis Railroad Depot.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 14th instant says:—

A most shocking affair occurred at half-past ten o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Fourteenth street depot of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Among the employes was Mr. Charles Van Scoy, an estimable young man, of but twenty-three years of age. He had been in the company's service for four years past, with the exception of four months, when he was engaged with the North Missouri Railroad. He was married, resided at Seventh and Cerre streets, and was of exemplary deportment. While attending as usual to his duties at the hour named, he met a most unexpected and an instant death. The details of the deplorable occurrance are related as follows:—

Mr. Van Scoy's particular business was "the making up of trains." On this occasion, he had switched off a car and given the conductor the signal to go ahead and come down on the other switch. He then ran over and turned the switch to enable the locomotive to back in and couple on another car. There were two cars attached to the locomotive at the time, and when it was within four or five feet of him, Mr. Van Scoy started quickly to run towards the car that was intended to be attached. In doing so, his foot caught in a rail, and he was precipitated forward and fell on the track immediately in front of the advancing train. The cars passed over his head, crushing it to a jelly and scattering his brains in every direction. Mr. Van Scoy, though married, had no children. His acquaintances speak very highly of him. He is said to have been remarkably temperate, never during his whole life having tasted a drop of intoxicating liquors.

Incidentals.

—And now comes the Sacramento *Union*, asserting that Tahoe means not grasshopper, but big water.

—An advertisement in a Missouri paper informs the gentleman who fell down stairs and lost his teeth where he can obtain them.

—A Southern writer informs us that "Southern literature has the peculiarity of being bilinguous."

—Citizens of Columbia, S. C., on Sunday last, contributed $144·18 to aid the wretched Cretans.

—It is not new tautological to speak of old veterans. Old veterans are soldiers of the war of 1812; veterans are soldiers of the late Rebellion.

—A Cincinnati reporter announces that a certain "magnificent tobacco sales warehouse was inaugurated on Monday with much *eclat*, including a sale of forty-one hogsheads."

—A correspondent of a New Jersey paper says it was his "privilege" to witness the recent execution in Delaware. There is no accounting for tastes.

—The Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company have a locomotive which, during the past twelve and a half months, has run upwards of 40,000 miles without the loss of a single trip, and without a five minutes' detention at any time, and has never needed repair.

—A South Carolina paper is pleased by the judicious manner in which the munificent bequest of Caleb Dorsey, of Maryland, for the relief of the suffering poor of the South, is being distributed. It says $2500 has been sent for a school in Charleston, and $1000 to a young lady of Columbia for distribution, at her discretion, to the poor of that community.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* declares that it is the West, and not the East, that is the South's most determined and cruel antagonist at home and abroad, and it suggests that the Southern people, planters, and merchants show their power by ceasing to purchase meat from the West for thirty days. It thinks that a combination of this kind, lasting for only one month, would cause hams and bacon sides to tumble to fifteen cents.

—A man was found guilty of conspiracy in St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, and fined $50. Then his alleged co-conspirators were tried, and they were acquitted. The counsel for number one then moved for a new trial, on the ground that he could not of himself be guilty of conspiracy, but the counsel for the State argued that the acts proved against him were unlawful and merited punishment, if the offense charged had not been proved. The judge overruled the motion for a new trial, and the case was appealed.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sentences of Naval Courts-Martial—Farragut and the New Orleans Prize Money—The Bible in the Public Schools.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sentences of Naval General Courts-Martial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Captain J. H. Grimes, of the Marine Corps, was tried in January last at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the service of the United States." The President having approved the sentence, he ceased to be an officer in the United States service on the 11th inst.

Ensign C. O. Allibone, United States navy, stationed in the Asiatic fleet, was tried upon the charges preferred against him by Rear-Admiral Rowan of "disobedience of orders" and "treating with contemptuous and disrespectful language and deportment his superior officer while in the execution of his duties," and was found by the court guilty and sentenced "to be dismissed from the naval service."

The charge of disrespectful language and deportment, as found by the court, is approved by the department. But there being no sufficient evidence of disobedience of orders, so much of the finding as relates to that offense has been set aside. The sentence of dismissal has been mitigated to suspension of duty for three months and reprimand by the squadron commander, and also to publish the letter of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to his case in a general order.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut arrived here yesterday morning from New York, principally to look after his interests in the New Orleans prize case which was up before the Supreme Court yesterday. He also had a long and pleasant interview with Secretary Robeson at the Navy Department, it being the first interview in Washington they have had since Mr. Robeson became the head of the department. Admiral Farragut will remain in the city until Friday, when he will join the official party to visit the Monarch at Annapolis.

Completion of the Treasury Department.

After so many years of labor and expense the Treasury Department has nearly arrived at completion. Yesterday about fifty mechanics were discharged on account of scarcity of work, and your correspondent is informed that but a small appropriation is now required to fully complete this massive structure, which is now one of the principal ornamental attractions of the capital.

United States Steamship Seminole.

The United States steamship Seminole, recently returned from the West Indies, has been ordered to be put out of commission at the New York Navy Yard, and laid up.

FROM THE WEST.

The Bible in the Schools.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—It may be a matter of some public interest that, of the Judges of the Superior Court] who yesterday decided the question regarding the Bible in the public schools, Judge Storer is an Episcopalian, Judge Hogan a Methodist, and Judge Taft a liberal Unitarian.

The Late John J. Roe, of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The Merchants' Exchange was draped in mourning yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late John J. Roe. To-day the Exchange will be closed, and a large number of the members will attend the funeral. The Board of Trade and the members of the City Council will also attend the funeral, the Council having resolved last night to request the Mayor to suspend business in the city offices during the hours of the funeral ceremonies.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Free Academy at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 16.—At a special election held in this city yesterday the tax-payers voted, by a large majority, to erect a free academy at a cost of $75,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 119¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114¾; do. 1865, do., 114¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 65¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 57½; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅜; Erie, 25⅜; Reading, 97⅛; Adams Express, 62¾; Michigan Central, 121⅛; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 123; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Highway Robbers Sentenced.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Andrew Blair and Patrick Gunning, convicted of robbing a citizen in the street, were to-day sentenced by Judge Putnam, of the Superior Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Noon.—Consols for money 92⅝, and for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87⅜; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 85¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 109⅝; Great Western, 29⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11⅜@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Noon.—Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

BREMEN, Feb. 16.—Petroleum closed last evening quiet at seven thalers three groats, and at Hamburg flat at 15 marc bancos and 12 schillings.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 16—2·30 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 85¼; Illinois Central, 109.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—2·30 P. M.—California wheat, 9s. Lard flat. Pork flat. Bacon, 57s.

HAVRE, Feb. 16.—Cotton opened quiet.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull and heavy at 24¼@24½c. Flour firm and active at previous rates. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·26@1·28. Corn firm; white, 95@96c.; yellow, 95c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky firm at 98@$1·00; stock scarce.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870.

There is a very easy feeling in local money circles to-day, the supply of capital, especially in the outside market, being far in excess of the current demands for business or speculation. Large balances are being daily carried over for want of employment, though the inducement of unusually easy rates and a less exacting scrutiny of securities are held out as baits to tempt borrowers.

A good deal of money is being loaned on call as low as 4 per cent., though the regular rate is 5 per cent. Prime business acceptances cannot be quoted over 7 per cent. and the bulk of the transactions are done at 6 per cent. for thirty and sixty days.

Gold opened active and strong and fluctuated during the morning between 120 and 119¾.

The Government bond market is more active, and prices have advanced about ¼ per cent. on closing quotations yesterday.

The activity of the stock market has subsided, and the sales this morning were unusually light, save for Reading Railroad. Prices also were weaker. Sales of City 6s, new issues, at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold down to 48¾, closing at 49; sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54½; 14¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy, and 85⅛ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were several sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17, b. o.; 13¼ was offered for Lehigh.

In the balance of the list the only sales were in Clinton Coal at ⅝, and Second and Third Streets Railroad at 40.

—The stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad Company met at their office in Camden on the 15th instant, and elected their old Board of Directors to serve for another year. The board re-elected Hon. T. Jones Yorke President, and George J. Robbins Treasurer and Secretary, and declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., clear of national tax, out of the earnings of the past six months. The reports presented show a most encouraging increase in the business of the company during the past year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s 2 m..Is.	100	1000 sh Reading...Is.	48⅝
$4000 Pa 1st mt.	100⅜	100 do	b60. 48·81
$1000 Hunt & B Top 1st mt	80	100 do	48·81
$1000 do	80½	100 do	48⅞
$1000 do	80⅝	100 do	b60. 49
$1000 City 6s, New. Saturday	100⅝	100 do	48·94
700 sh Clinton Coal.	⅝	100 do	b54. 48·94
97 sh Leh V R...Is.	54⅝	100 do	49
59 sh 2d & 3d St R.	40	200 do	b30. 49
100 sh Reading..b5.	48·81	300 do	Is. b30. 49
100 do	48⅞	100 do	Is. 48·94
100 do	c. 48¾	100 do	b60. 48¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 113½@114¾; do., 1865 114⅜@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. do., 1867, 113⅝@114⅛; do., 1868, 114@114⅜; 10-40s, 112½@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111⅜@112. Gold, 120.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¾; do. 1864, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1865, 114⅞@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do., July, 1867, 113⅝@114; do. July, 1868, 113⅜@114; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 119¾@120.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118; do., 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@114; do. 1868, do., 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅞@120; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@87⅜; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@87½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $69@70.

NEAFIE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120	10·51 A. M.	119¾
10·36 "	119⅞	11·00 "	119¾
10·50 "	120	11·22 "	119⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being mostly from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 bbls., including superfine at $4·37½; middlings at $4·30; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and only 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·25@1·26. Rye is held at 98c. per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active but steady. Sales of 8500 bushels new yellow at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

COUNT BISMARK AND THE PAPAL SYLLABUS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A cable despatch has it that Count Bismark is desirous to get up a European protest against the Papal Syllabus. The telegram is not very complete, but it leaves us little room to doubt that the Count is just as willing to fight the Pope as he was some time ago to fight Austria—which he did, as all the world knows, with some success—and as, later, he has been to fight France. It was the opinion of many that because King William was magnanimous enough to present to the Holy Father for the use of the council a costly carpet, that Prussia as a whole and Count Bismark as an individual were to be passive and indifferent spectators of the doings of the council. Those who knew the feelings of the Protestant populations of Northern Germany, and who had formed a correct opinion of the character of Count Bismark, were not so rash in arriving at a conclusion. The announcement to which we call attention shows which was right.

We cannot think that this piece of intelligence, although communicated to us very imperfectly, is a baseless rumor. It must have some solid foundation. Intellectually Germany is now, as she has been more or less regularly for the last three hundred years, at the head of the nations. During the last three hundred years we have had in Fatherland all sorts of actions and reactions in politics, in science, in religion; but intellectualism has never ceased to be the dominant characteristic of the German race. True of the Protestant North, this has been scarcely less true of the Catholic South. True of the Germans in Europe, it is not less true of the Germans in the New World. A true German insists on having a reason for the faith that is in him. He may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a rationalist in matters of religion, a monarchist absolute or a monarchist qualified or a republican in matters political; but whatever his opinions may be he can explain and, from his own standpoint at least, justify them. It was this spirit that developed Luther and begot the Reformation. It was this spirit that, in the first instance, gave the First Napoleon the mastery of Europe and that, in the second instance, prepared, hastened, and determined his downfall. People who think and who have some faith in their own judgments cannot be long deceived. This latest news from Germany, taken in connection with many recent and deeply important facts, shows that the old spirit still lives in the sons and daughters of Old Fatherland.

We do not forget that the opposition to the Council and its programme has been mainly German. Voices have been raised against the Council in other quarters. In France and Spain and Italy there are not a few who have spoken and written extensively, in the first place, against what it meant to do, and, in the second, against what it has done and tried to do. In Great Britain those who have not been in favor of the Council have ridiculed it rather than reasoned against it. With one or two exceptions it has been the same in the United States. North Germany has not by any means been indifferent; but, being Protestant, and therefore not so immediately interested, it has hitherto waited and watched rather than been aggressive. In South Germany it has been quite otherwise. There the Council was felt to be a great and dangerous instrument. It might do good, but it might do evil. Its every act was certain to touch them and to affect their position. It might justify their past struggle with the Protestants of the North, or it might make them ridiculous in the eyes of their brethren and before all the world. Hence it is that South Germany, although it has not been opposed to the Council in itself considered, has poured forth such warnings, and instructions, and remonstrances that at the present moment the Council halts, hesitates, trembles, and knows not what to do. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, inspired by Southern genius, commenced the fire before the Council began. The searching work by "Von Janus" appeared almost simultaneously with the opening of the Council. The Primate of Austria, the Prince Primate of Bohemia, and a greater than either, although he has no place in the Council—Dr. Dollinger—have been firm, active, and forceful in their opposition. The recent letter of Dr. Dollinger on Infallibility, which is now being reproduced and commented upon in every journal in Europe, has fallen upon the Pope and his friends like a thunderbolt. The sentiments of Count Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, and of Baron Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, are well known. South Germany, in fact, is in a state of fierce ferment on the great questions before the council. It would be the easiest thing in the world to provoke another Reformation. The people are ready. They require but a skilful leader. It is not the Immaculate Conception or the Bodily Assumption they care for. It is the Syllabus and Infallibility. These last they cannot and will not swallow.

It is this state of feeling which gives point and importance to the announced attitude of Count Bismark. Bismark has no interest in the two questions that relate to Mariolatry. But as a statesman he has much to do with both infallibility and the syllabus. If the Pope is pronounced infallible, it is easy to see how the Church may be brought into deadly and dangerous collision with the secular powers. If the syllabus is endorsed by the council the war is actually begun, for every true Catholic, from the highest dignitary down to the humblest member, in almost every country on the face of the earth, is placed in an attitude of opposition to the civil government. This is not all, although it is the point which most concerns such men as Bismark. If the propositions of the syllabus could be shaped into law and enforced, we should not now, even in this free America, be safe in writing this article. No New York *Herald*, rising every morning like the sun, would shed its blessed light on the millions of this Continent. If, as we have said before, the Syllabus is right, the world for the last six hundred years, especially for the last three hundred years, has been terribly off the rails. In a country like Prussia, where the population in one section is Protestant and in another section Catholic, the doctrines of the Syllabus, if enforced by the Church, would work, and, indeed, could not fail to work, serious mischief. It will be strange if the Council should yet be the occasion of another Reformation, and if another Luther should be found in the person of Count Bismark.

The position of the Roman Church at the present moment is critical in the extreme. It seems to us to have flung away its last chance. We have watched this council and have never failed to offer it sound and wholesome advice. We have warned it of danger, and we have often pointed out a way of deliverance. But our warnings and our instructions have been equally disregarded. The council seems bent on ruining the Church. While the world rushes on with lightning speed towards a grand and glorious future, towards an immense unity—a unity which shall know no differences in religion, no conflicting nationalities, no confusion of tongues; a unity which will meet all the high requirements of prophecy and satisfy the highest aspirations of the human race—the Church, looking back, sighs for a dead and buried past, and with feeble hand tries to apply the brake. But the force is irresistible. If the Church cannot follow it must remain behind, and as another monument of folly take its lonely place on the deserted highway of time.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL—THE DANGER BEFORE ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

M. Thiers, in his recent speech to the French Corps Legislatif on the question of a higher tariff on English goods, drew an historical parallel which must have often occurred to students of history, and which is by no means comforting to the pride of England—between the Holland of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and Great Britain of to-day. At that period, as is well known, the Dutch Republic, like the present English monarchy, had spread its roots to the most distant soils. It had explored with unexampled hardihood the Arctic regions; it had founded colonies in India, the Indian Archipelago and Japan, and possessed almost the entire trade with the richest tropical islands. It had secured footholds in the West Indies, and seemed about to control the North American continent by possessing its most important river and its best harbor. The Dutch Republic could justly boast, in those centuries, of being the Queen of the Seas; her sailors, in daring and skill, were without equal, and her merchants showed such enterprise and wisdom that they soon held control of all the vast carrying trade from the East to Europe.

Holland stood in commerce, in experience of colonizing, and as a well-tried and victorious naval power, as England does now. Like the inhabitants of this storm-beset island, the Dutch were sailors almost by nature; and in struggles with the ocean or in battles on the sea they showed a pluck which nothing ever seemed to subdue or bend. Like England, Holland also became a great centre of capital and manufacture. Though a little country, she was the richest and, financially, the most powerful in Europe. The vast warehouses and rich cathedrals, and spacious dwellings and costly galleries, which yet survive, show what an immense wealth was once stored up in those Dutch cities, as similar results of riches bear witness now to the prosperity of England. For a time the finance of the world centred in Holland, as it does now in England. She was the money changer and money lender of Europe. Her manufactures, too, in laces, woollens, arms, steel wares, and costly products of art, flooded, like the English, the whole civilized world, and were exchanged for the most distant products of India and America. She had, as Great Britain has now, most experienced manufacturers, with vast capital behind them, and a population of skilled and industrious laborers, who could surpass all other nations in the economy and efficiency of their production. Yet, with all this remarkable success in commerce, colonization, manufacture and accumulated wealth, her position was, as Thiers observes of England now, and for similar reasons, an insecure one; by no means so solid, as the French statesman remarks, as that of France, which was so much behind her in material success.

In one most important respect, the position of Holland in the seventeenth century was much stronger relatively than that of Great Britain in the nineteenth century. The Dutch republic had no vast *proletaire* class, and no population of paupers and criminals increasing at a prodigious rate, which the State could neither relieve nor get rid of. She had no such tremendous questions to solve as national education, the treatment of pauperism, and a fair division of land. There was no rebellious Ireland threatening her; no dangerous under class ready to shake society to its basis; no such ineradicable divisions of class as divide England. On the contrary, her polity, like our own, was founded on popular education, Her "common schools" became the model for the New England free schools. Her great men often came from the common people. In a moral and educational point of view, she had a better future before her in 1600 than England has in 1800. She perished or fell from her high position, undoubtedly because her soil could not feed her people. A single unsuccessful naval war stripped her of her supremacy on the seas and injured her commerce; a change of relations between different parts of the world destroyed her carrying trade; her colonies were lost, or their trade was competed with by other countries. With the decline of commerce came a loss of capital and a decline of manufactures, and in her reverses she had no agricultural interest to fall back upon, and gradually sank to the position of a feeble power, while France, with not one-half the enterprise or the capital, being sufficient to herself in feeding her own population, steadily grew, and is now, as M. Thiers observes, on a more solid position than her wealthy commercial rival over the Channel.

The dangerous fact for England is that her resources lie so much outside of herself. Her soil does not feed her people, and she depends for her wealth on manufactures and commerce. Let a great naval war come and the English supremacy on the seas be destroyed, and her commerce for a time be annihilated, without internal agricultural resources, she would be obliged continually to consume her accumulated wealth. Vast bodies of laboring people would be thrown out of employ; the paupers and dangerous classes would become a countless horde; discontent or revolution would shake society to its foundations, and production be so impeded that England would soon lose its financial position and sink as Holland sank. Having more conflicting and dangerous elements of population than ever had Holland, her fall would be by no means so gradual or peaceful. The sun of England, when it does set, will go down in storms and disasters worthy of the glory of its meridian. That muscular and dogged people will die no peaceful or easy death.

We do not forget the claim of the English authorities, that their present commercial system renders their people more independent of agriculture; and that the unworn vigor of their stock will enable them yet to bear many reverses. All this may put off the evil day, but if the past has any lessons, the fate of Holland is before England.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Agrarian troubles are increasing in Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone will soon discover that by stirring up the land question he has perhaps been opening the floodgates of revolution. The working classes will not always consent that the national territory should vest in a few hands. All the recent political reforms in Great Britain must be regarded as a prelude to a vast social reform, the commencement of which will depend only upon the circumstances of the period and temper of the people. If the present administration had not made the Irish question the pivot of its existence, the proverbial sluggishness of the English mind would probably have staved off public agitation on social questions for another generation; but the prominence given to the grievances of the Irish peasantry tends to arouse the English masses from their apathy, and opens a fair field of action to the conscientious reformer as well as to the demagogue. When sagacious and liberal statesmen like Lord Grey are in favor of coercive measures in Ireland, and of crushing in its bud an agitation which threatens the supremacy of the British oligarchy, Mr. Gladstone's mettle is put to a severe test; and the appeal for forbearance which he addressed to the Tory leader, Disraeli, betrays a consciousness of weakness which bodes no good to the stability of his administration.

Most of the evils of which the Irish peasantry complain are common to their English and Scotch fellow-subjects. Parliament represents the landed gentry only and not the peasantry, and even the so-called radical members have not yet gathered courage to grapple with these questions in a practical spirit. But the time is evidently approaching for bold statesmen to solve the problem of social questions, and when that moment arrives Mr. Gladstone may find it convenient to return to his classical studies, and Mr. Disraeli will be nowhere.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A bill proposing a radical revision of our naturalization laws in the direction of stringency is now on the files of the House of Representatives. It confines naturalizations to the Federal Courts, and allows any immigrant of good character to declare his intention to become a citizen at any time after he shall have taken up his residence among us, but requires of him a probation of four years thereafter before he is entitled to full citizenship. Thus his entire probation is reduced from five to four years; but he must declare his intention at the beginning of it, not after a residence of three years. The remaining provisions of the bill are designed to prevent and to punish frauds in naturalization.

There is a particularly musty Joe Millerism which narrates how a generous churchman was once impelled to move, in parish meeting, an increase of the pastor's meagre salary; on hearing of which, the alarmed shepherd rushed into the meeting, and thus expostulated:—

"For Heaven's sake, friend, no higher pay allow;
I'm plagued to death to get what's granted now."

We are of like mind with the parson, and beg Congress to heed the following considerations:—

This city is the "head-centre" of all election villainies, and, having many more European-born than American-born adults among her inhabitants, is unsurpassed in the amount of her fraudulent naturalizations and fraudulent voting. By means of these, Cornelius W. Lawrence (Democrat) was chosen Mayor over Gulian C. Verplanck (Whig) in 1834; by means of these, James K. Polk was chosen President over Henry Clay in 1844; by means of these, General Grant was swindled out of the vote of our State and John T. Hoffman swindled into her Governor's chair in 1868; by means of these, Homer A. Nelson was made Secretary of State over General Franz Sigel last fall. There has been no gigantic villainy in voting or counting votes yet devised which did not take rise in this city; witness the forty thousand naturalizations by wholesale in October, 1868, and the contemporary issue of thirty thousand bogus certificates to aliens who had never even applied for naturalization. That the result in our State was determined by these frauds is as notorious as a fact well can be.

Here, then, is the wrong—gigantic, flagrant, palpable—how does this bill propose to redress it?

There are and will be election districts wherein the voters are nearly or quite all Democrats, such as the Five Points, Corlaer's Hook, Mackerelville, etc. (At the Five Points, the vote last fall stood Sigel, 15; Nelson, 910; while we are confident that the legal voters residing in that district number less than 500.) At such places, the poll is surrounded throughout the day by an excited, shouting, drinking crowd, not very sober in the morning, but growing steadily drunker as the day wears on—all intent on swelling the vote and the Democratic majority to the utmost. No Republican ventures to stand before the inspectors and challenge all whom he believes not legal voters. If he does, the cry is soon raised that he is seeking to obstruct and prevent the polling of the full vote, so as to reduce the Democratic majority, and he is advised to make himself scarce directly — which he does, or soon wishes he had done. Very often, he is admonished by the policemen present to get away from that, or he will be smashed—so he gets away. No Democratic inspector will try to arrest the avalanche of illegal voting; no Republican inspector dare seriously undertake it. Practically and substantially, therefore, every one votes who chooses to claim the privilege, provided he proffers "the regular straight-out Democratic ticket." Thousands vote in one of these "strongholds," and then repair directly to another to vote again; and so keep on till night or drunken stupor arrests their progress. And now there is a bill before our Legislature to open the polls at 6 A. M. and keep them open till 7 P. M. Should that pass, it will increase the vote and the Democratic majority here by many thousands, though not one more person should vote than voted before; because it will enable the repeaters to vote twice or thrice more each.

We are not partial to compromises: yet we would be willing to allow every alien to vote after a year's residence among us; provided we could thereby be assured that no one should vote more than once at any one election. The aliens would beat us here, of course; but it takes the repeaters to knock the breath of life out of us.

Now what good can be secured by rendering naturalization more difficult, so long as thousands vote on bogus certificates, thousands more without having been naturalized at all, and these and other thousands keep voting once and again till night or drink stops them? "Sir," said a veteran disciple of Tammany, in a recent grog-shop discussion, "I would have you know that I have voted these twenty-seven years, and always the regular Democratic ticket!" "The —— you have!" was the contemptuous response; "well, I've voted that same ticket twenty-seven times at one election." The old fogy knocked under at once.

Whatever Congress may do or leave undone, we trust all who have in good faith declared their intentions will be guaranteed their right to citizenship at the time stipulated in the laws under which they have thus far acted. It would be scarcely consistent with good faith now to lengthen their term of probation.

If Congress should render naturalization more difficult, the States will soon be found amending their constitutions so as to allow aliens to vote on proof of settlement and a brief residence. Then the proposed act will have no other effect than to render our immigrant population more unanimously and bitterly hostile to those who passed it. Wouldn't that be quite superfluous?

On the whole, we trust Congress will think twice—yes, thrice—before passing any such law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 18

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
1 31 mwf13t

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 22 60t

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfinished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
35 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use will render the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
625

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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FINE FURNITURE.

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Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED 2 3 thstulmrp

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FIRST-CLASS

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EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.

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BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1202 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, (41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS.
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wstly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
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STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 8 25

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
2§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterationsin the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868,
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. T 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmwf

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 ww

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Samuel Weinberg was arrested on a warrant by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with allowing fourteen head of beef cattle to stand in slush and water from three to five inches in depth for several days, before butchering; they having to lay down in filth and water. The accused was held yesterday in $500 to answer at court by Alderman Hibbard.

—The improvement of North Broad street, delayed during the past year by the construction of the sewer between Somerset and Ontario streets, is to be commenced at an early day, and it is expected that the street will be open to travel as far as Germantown avenue the coming summer. The construction of the bridge over the Reading Railroad, now authorized, will open this street to Fisher's lane. The work completed has cost the city $75,700·95 for grading, curbing, etc.

—A stated meeting and display of the Horticultural Society was held last evening, in their hall, on Broad street, above Spruce, Mr. W. L. Schaeffer, presiding, and A. H. Harrison acting as Secretary. The display was fully equal to any previous monthly exhibition, and in the floral department was unusually fine, comprising forty new varieties of seedling American "Coleus," twelve new varieties of geraniums, forty plants of pansies, thirty-six varieties of camelias, besides cut-flowers, hanging-baskets, table designs, etc.

—At a meeting of the Mercantile Library Company held last evening, a proposition made at the previous meeting to keep the library open until 11 o'clock P. M., and also to keep the library open on Sunday, came up, and both questions gave rise to considerable discussion. The motion to keep the library open till 11 o'clock P. M. was not agreed to, but it was decided to keep the library open on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M. A resolution was offered by Mr. John B. English, to the effect that the Board of Directors have authority to raise the annual subscription to four dollars, which was adopted.

—The receipts into the City Treasury during 1869 from committing magistrates on account of fines and penalties amounted to $4525·75. The following shows the amount paid by each magistrate:—Samuel Lutz, $174; J. P. Thompson, $83; J. C. Tittermary, $230; C. M. Carpenter, $336; Lewis Godbou, $480; John Swift, $37; S. P. Jenes, $106; W. S. Toland, $146·75; J. A. Massey, $370; C. E. Pancoast, $477; A. T. Eggleton, $280; Wm. E. Heins, $197; F. Hood, $427·50; O. L. Ramsdell, $83; William Neill, $341·50; J. S. Bonsall, $70; Thomas Dallas, $288; T. Stearne, $140·50; Wilson Kerr, $8·50; T. Randell, $67; A. Morrow, $183.

—The committee to commemorate the adoption of the fifteenth amendment have agreed to report the following programme:—That Post No. 27, G. A. R., composed of Pennsylvania soldiers of the late war, open the exercises of the day at sunrise, by firing a salute of 100 guns. That it be recommended that all places of business be closed after 9 o'clock A. M. That the churches be opened for religious services, appropriate to the occasion, at 10 o'clock A. M. That all organizations, military or civic, desiring to parade, assemble on Broad street at 1 o'clock P. M. That a grand mass meeting be organized at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments. That the exercises of the day be closed by grand festivities to commence at 10½ o'clock.

—The annual assay of coin was continued at the United States Mint yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119⅞.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $205,979.

—The National Hotel, of Washington, was damaged by fire yesterday.

—The Franking Abolition bill was further discussed in the Senate yesterday.

—Governor-General Sir John Young opened the New Dominion Parliament yesterday.

—Hon. Garrett Davis yesterday made a speech in the Senate which it will cost over $2000 to print in the *Globe*.

—It is suggested that Commissioner Delano be made a Cabinet officer, and his Department made a separate Bureau.

—In the Legislature yesterday the murder bill, designed to cover Schoeppe's case, was passed over the Governor's veto.

—General John Siddell was murdered while eating his dinner, on board the steamer St. Mary's, near Monroe, La., on Monday.

—A bill giving women the suffrage has passed the lower branch of the Minnesota Legislature, and will probably be concurred in by the Senate.

—The Reconstruction Committee will report, in lieu of the Senate Disabilities bill, one of their own, embracing about three thousand names.

—The National House of Representatives considered the contested election case of Van Wyck vs. Greene yesterday. A vote will be taken to-day, giving the seat to Van Wyck.

—The investigation into the management of the State funds was continued at Harrisburg yesterday. Treasurer Mackey handed in a statement of the Treasury balances on the 3d of May, 1869.

—Admiral Porter has written a letter to the Navy Committee against giving positive rank to the staff corps. The Navy Committee will consult the country's interests by disregarding the Admiral's letter.

Foreign Affairs.

—Eugenie is quite ill. The Prince Imperial has fully recovered.

—Paris journals regard the King of Prussia's speech as menacing.

—*La Liberte*, of Paris, thinks that the retirement of King Louis, of Bavaria, may become of national importance in Germany.

—A report that the protest of Austria and other Catholic powers against the Papal Syllabus has been sent to Rome is confirmed.

—The Armenians have decided not to recognize the authority of their Patriarch, on the ground that he is too feeble to resist the encroachments of the Pope.

—The French Opposition claim to represent the majority of the country, and the assertion of this claim gave rise to a lively debate in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—Ground Broken —One Hundred Men at Work.

The following despatches have been received:—

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 15, 1870.—To George B. Sargent, care of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York:—Great rejoicing; the gigantic enterprise is commenced. Ground broke on the Northern Pacific Railroad to-day. Large force at work. Everything is moving.

GEO. C. STONE, Cashier.

DALLES OF ST. LOUIS RIVER, Minn., Feb. 15 1870.—To George Smith, President Northern Pacific Railroad, New York:—Ground broke on Northern Pacific Railroad to-day. One hundred men at work. Hurrah for the great enterprise! I have six parties of engineers in the field, and shall push the work vigorously.

IRA SPAULDING,
Engineer in Charge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—The breaking ground for the Northern Pacific Railroad occurred to-day at noon, near Dalles, on the St. Louis river. A large concourse of people were present.

Colonel J. B. Culver, of Duluth, had the honor of shoveling the first earth, and Colonel Hiram Hayes, of Superior, Wisconsin, wheeled it away amid the cheers of the spectators. Speeches were made by General Spaulding and several others.

The shovel, pick and wheelbarrow have been ordered to be sent to Jay Cooke, Esq., as mementoes of the great enterprise, with which his name will be hereafter remembered.

NEW YORK.

Something About the Dangerous Classes of the Metropolis.

Appleton's Journal for February 19 contains an interesting article by Mr. Charles L. Brace on "The 'Dangerous Classes' of New York," from which we clip the following extracts:—

Certain small districts can be found in our metropolis with the unhappy fame of containing more human beings packed to the square yard, and stained with more acts of blood and riot, within a given period, than is true of any other equal space of earth in the civilized world. There are houses, well known to sanitary boards and the police, where fever has taken perennial lease, and will obey no legal summons to quit; where cholera, if a single germ-seed of it floats anywhere in American atmosphere, at once ripens a black harvest; where murder has stained every floor of its gloomy stories, and vice skulks or riots from one year's end to the other. Such houses are never reformed. The only hope for them is the march of street improvements, which will utterly sweep them away.

One of the remarkable and hopeful things about New York, to a close observer of its "dangerous classes," is that they do not tend to become fixed and inherited, as in European cities. The universal turmoil of American life, the upturning of everything, the searching character of its great forces, such as religion, education, and self-respect, which reach down, directly or indirectly, to the lowest strata—all these causes seem continually to disintegrate the American poor and criminal classes; and even more in the cities than in the villages. The same families do not remain here long in the same houses, or the same quarters. The husband leaves the wife, and the wife the husband; the children abandon the disagreeable home, or are caught up and trained by the various charitable and educational associations; some member of the family is continually rising to opulence or respectability. The families of the paupers and beggars and criminals are constantly being broken up.

But, though the crime and pauperism of New York are not so deeply stamped in the blood of the population as in European cities, they are even more dangerous. The intensity of the American temperament is felt in every fibre of these children of poverty and vice. Their crimes have the unrestrained and sanguinary character of a race accustomed to overcome all obstacles. They rifle a bank, where English thieves pick a pocket; they murder, where European *proletaires* cudgel or fight with fists; in a riot, they begin what seems about to be the sacking of a city, where English rioters would merely batter policemen or smash lamps. The "dangerous classes" of New York are mainly American-born, but the children of Irish and German immigrants. They are as ignorant as London flash-men or costermongers. They are far more brutal than the peasantry from whom they descend, and they are much banded together in associations, such as "Dead Rabbit," "Plug-ugly," and various target companies. They are our *enfants perdus*, grown up to young manhood. A murder of an unoffending old man, like Mr. Rogers, is nothing to them. They are ready for any offense or crime, however degraded or bloody. New York has never experienced the full effect of the nurture of these youthful ruffians as she will one day. They showed their hand only slightly at the riots during the war. At present, they are like the athletes and gladiators of the Roman demagogues. They are the "roughs" who sustain the ward politicians, and frighten honest voters. They can "repeat" to an unlimited extent, and serve their employers. They live on "*panem et circenses*," or City Hall places and pot-houses where they have full credit. If an unfortunate time should come when our city demagogues could no longer help to support this host of ruffians, and all business were depressed, and capital seemed selfish and indifferent, these young men could raise such a following in our thronged eastern quarters, with some cry like "Bread or Blood!" as would shake the city with alarm to its foundations and might crimson our streets with the blood of civil strife.

The young ruffians of New York are mainly the products of accident. Among a million people, such as compose the population of this city and its suburbs, there will always be a great number of misfortunes; fathers die and leave their children unprovided for; parents drink, and abuse their little ones, and they float away on the currents of the street; stepmothers or stepfathers drive out, by neglect or ill-treatment, their sons from the home. One cause which is a fruitful source of criminals among the working-class, is their *little respect for marriage*.

All the neglect and bad education and evil example of a poor class tend to form others, who grow up to swell the ranks of ruffians and criminals. So, at length, a great multitude of ignorant, untrained, passionate, irreligious boys and young men are formed, who become "the dangerous class" of our city. They form the "Nineteenth street gangs," the young burglars and murderers, the garroters and rioters, the thieves and flash-men, the "repeaters" and ruffians, so well known to all who know this metropolis.

Incidentals.

—Iowa has given about one-fifth of its area to aid railroads.

—An Ohio journal prints the names of its delinquent subscribers upside down, as a hint that they ought to settle up.

—Professor Woodman, who has for a long time been at the head of the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, is dangerously ill.

—The New Mexican Legislature has framed a constitution to be submitted to popular vote on the first Monday in October.

—A Western paper which recently copied a passage from the "Pickwick Papers" from another, credited it to that paper.

—Central City, Cal., is proud of its public schools, and asserts that many a man graduates from Yale without being as thorough in arithmetic as were some of their recent graduates.

—A gentleman who had lost a diamond ring in Montreal fourteen years ago recovered it on Friday last.

—Shad from the Chesapeake and the Potomac have made their appearance in Baltimore, and are hawked through the streets at fifty cents per pair.

—A servant girl got up in her sleep in Concord, N. H., on Thursday night, and her movements awakening her mistress, the latter thought burglars were around, and vigorously blew a tin horn to attract the attention of the police. The girl was awakened by the sound, and imagining it to be Gabriel's last trump, very promptly fainted away. Tableau.

—Wade Hampton has resigned the presidency of the Citizens' Saving Bank of South Carolina, as his private business does not allow him to give proper attention to its duties.

—A Cincinnati paper cruelly denies the truth of the story that a jealous wife in that city recently poured kerosene oil over her husband, and then applied a match to his clothing.

—One of the Eastern Governors assured the Legislature in a late message that "capital, like water, would always seek its highest level." It was probably a slip of the pen.

—A Minnesota editor feelingly says that he dislikes to see an old man with one foot in the grave and the other on the brink, tottering along in a beastly state of intoxication, stumbling every now and then over unseen obstacles, and then blaming the slippery sidewalks for his misfortunes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·53 | MOON RISES..... 6·35
SUN SETS..... 5·36 | HIGH WATER..... 1·49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan.	20
Celia	London	New York	Jan.	29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb.	1
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Feb.	3
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	3

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb.	15
Java	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	19
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb.	19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Feb.	19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	23
Celia	New York	London	Feb.	26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb.	26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	5
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb.	17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb.	17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb.	19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb.	19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb.	19
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb.	19
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Feb.	19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb.	21
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb.	24
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar.	3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, Cork for orders, Workman & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Blondel, Chapman, Boston via Newcastle, Del., D. Cooper.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Adams, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr J. W. Fiske, Chase, Boston via Newcastle, Del., D. Cooper.
Schr Abby H. Brown, Brown, Newcastle, Del.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—T. M. Offutt and wife, Mrs. Offutt, Mrs. S. A. Mendenhall, Miss Ella Mendenhall, Master H. L. Mendenhall, N. H. Megee, C. E. Stokes, D. Campbell, Daniel Unney, Elliott Hopkins, John Ryan, J. Y. Graff, S. W. Miller, Jr., R. W. Roberts, J. W. Rutherford and wife, A. B. Jones and wife, O. Mead and wife, E. B. Bennett, C. Wiltbank and wife. Off the Brandywine Light, passed steamship Juniata, from New Orleans via Havana, having in tow a disabled barkentine (probably the John Williamson, from Liverpool); also, a large English bark, bound up, at anchor below Marcus Hook.

Schr Abby Allen, Pendleton, 2 days from New York, with mdse. to order—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, from New Orleans for Bremen, was spoken Jan. —, off the Eddystone.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

U. S. steamer Seminole, from Key West, arrived at Portsmouth evening of 14th inst., and anchored at quarantine. She was ordered there in consequence of having yellow fever on board.

Barkentine John Williamson, Robertson, from Liverpool 16th Nov. and Holyhead 28th Dec. for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 37 35, long. 74 06, by the steamship United States, at New York, with loss of rudder and most of her sails; wanted to be towed to Delaware Breakwater; could not do it, the steamer's engines being disabled.

Brig Richstag, Blohn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst.

Brig Cascatello, Carlisle, at Holmes' Hole, reports: Feb. 10, lat. 37 40, long. 73 30, saw a barkentine to the leeward with signal of distress flying; the wind at the time blowing a gale from W.NW., and a high sea running. Ran down to her and found her to be the John Williamson, of Leith, with rudder gone. Ran by her three times to ascertain her wants; found they wanted ropes and provisions, and as we were short ourselves could render no assistance; did not want to be taken off.

Brig Carrie Wright, Jordan, for Philadelphia, put back to Ardrossan 28th ult., leaky.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, from Mayaguez for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult. lat. 33 30, long. 69 40.

Schr Fly, Carter, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, at Georgetown, S. C., 8th inst. from New York.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence, at Portland 13th instant.

Schr H. W. McClosson, Hubbard, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst., from New York.

Schr Nellie Benedict, Ellis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.

Schr Burning Bush, Blouse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst.

Schrs R. A. Ford, Carpenter, and Adelia, Trafton, hence, at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr Alice B., Alley, at Portland 11th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Willie Mowe, before reported ashore at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., arrived at New York 14th inst. in tow of steamer Rescue.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS IN Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The war which has broken out at Harrisburg between his Excellency Major-General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the one hand, and the immaculate members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the other, is raging fast and furious. The hero of Lookout Mountain drew the first blood when, in his annual message, he exposed the mismanagement of the finances of the State, and invited the attention of the people to the manner in which their funds had been manipulated for the benefit of Treasurers and their legislative friends. The legislators, in return, refused to order that the usual number of copies of the message should be printed; and, not satisfied with inflicting this blow upon the Governor's vanity, they hurled another missile at his pocket when they refused to increase his salary. They then proceeded to pass the Metropolitan Police bill, taking especial care that he should not be allowed to name any of the commissioners (as had been proposed in a bill offered at the last session), and arrogating to themselves the right to endow their especial favorites with nearly regal powers in this city. They seem to have confidently relied upon the force of party pressure to secure his signature to this bill. It had received the unanimous support of the Republican Senators and members (with but a single exception), against the combined opposition of the Democrats present and voting, and as it would, with all its demerits, have resulted in the substitution of Republican for Democratic policemen in Philadelphia, the Legislature did not consider it possible that the Governor would dare to veto it. But Geary was too indignant to stop to consider consequences. Almost for the first time in the history of the State he directly antagonized the unanimous wish of his party (with one exception) as expressed in the Legislature, thus severing completely the last shreds of partisan ties, and as the Democrats possessed sufficient strength to prevent the veto of the Police bill from being overruled, his Excellency won sweet revenge for the refusal to print his message and to increase his salary. The next movement in the war was the passage of an act providing that the Supreme Court shall be empowered to review both the law and the evidence in all cases of murder in the first degree, which was specially designed to give to Dr. Paul Schoeppe another chance for his life. This act was vetoed by the Governor; but yesterday, when the veto was returned to the Legislature, it was overruled by a vote of 22 to 5 in the Senate and of 62 to 29 in the House. On this question a majority of more than two-thirds was organized against the Governor, and if this vote is to be taken as an indication of future proceedings, his vetoes will probably be overruled frequently hereafter on questions which are not of a strictly partisan character. No Republican legislator is disposed to sustain him on account of the fact that he was elected by the Republican party, and the Democrats, although thankful for his veto of the Police bill, are not yet prepared to yield him direct partisan support. He has no party left in the Legislature, and he can therefore well afford to be independent of the praise or blame of his legislative enemies. The natural result of this state of things will be a profuse use of the veto power. This is his principal weapon, and he should imitate the porcupine in plunging it freely into the faces of his foes. The legislators, as a general rule, do those things which should not be done, and leave undone the things which should be done, and it would be fortunate for the State if nine-tenths of their bills were never permitted to become laws. Except in extraordinary cases the Governor can scarcely go wrong in vetoing any measure that receives their sanction, and even if he is overruled occasionally, he will at least render good service by clogging up temporarily the machinery that is perpetually grinding out the grists of schemers and speculators, under the hope that the millers are to receive their accustomed tolls.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Several months ago the question was elaborately argued before the Superior Court of Cincinnati whether the action of the Board of Education of that city in prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the public schools was legal, and yesterday a decision was rendered, by the grant of a perpetual injunction against the course adopted by the Board of Education, and an affirmation of the principle that the reading of the Bible can never be prohibited by such authority. This view was sustained by two of the three judges on the bench, but Judge Taft delivered a dissenting opinion, and as the counsel for the defendants say they will carry the case to the Supreme Court, the controversy is not yet conclusively determined. Similar disputes are likely to arise in other cities, and increased importance is constantly being given to these agitations by efforts to apply a portion of the public school funds to sectarian purposes. In New York this has already been done to an alarming extent; while in Cincinnati the practice of reading the Bible in the public schools, which was commenced fifty years ago, was recently temporarily interrupted, and it can only be restored by the force of the late legal decision. Under these circumstances, Philadelphians who are anxious to maintain the prevailing system in this city cannot guard it too carefully against the assaults of its foes.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Another great national work was fairly commenced yesterday by breaking the ground for the Northern Pacific Railroad at the Dalles of St. Louis river, Minnesota. All the exploring parties that have passed over this route unite in praising it, not only for its directness, the ease with which the road can be built, and its freedom from the obstructions that interfere to some degree with the success of lines in a more southerly latitude, but because of the magnificent country that will be opened up to civilization. The Northern Pacific Railroad will be the shortest route to the Pacific, and on account of the configuration of the ground and the fact that it is less elevated above the sea, it will be less liable to obstructions in winter. Indeed, the engineers are confident that there will be no difficulty in keeping the line open all the year round. The country through which this road will run is almost a *terra incognita* at present, but those who have visited it bring back the most glowing reports with regard to the fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its forests, its great mineral wealth, and the salubrity of its climate. There is no doubt that in a very few years it will be thronged with eager settlers, and that it will become one of the garden spots of our great empire. It only needs the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its branch lines to carry the advancing tide of civilization over this magnificent region, and the actual commencement of the work of building the road announced in the telegrams from the Dalles of the St. Louis river and Duluth is a national event of the first importance. That it has been possible to break ground at this early day is due in a great measure to the efforts of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who have placed the merits of the line in such a manner before the public that they have easily secured subscriptions to the amount of $6,000,000.

The entire cost of the line, including a branch road, is estimated at $85,277,000, which is considered exceedingly liberal, and the engineers are confident that the road can be built in a first-class manner, with all its appurtenances, for much less money. The road, when completed, with its connections, will be the shortest direct line from Japan and China to Europe, and there is no doubt that it will transport a large portion of the Asiatic commerce, while it will by its home traffic realize a magnificent revenue. The road, when completed, will be another great link binding the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific together, and making the people on both sides of the continent feel that their interests are identical, and that the union of the States is something that is more than ever worthy of being proud of.

Putting a valentine under a door is certainly not such a crime as will warrant the infliction of the death penalty. And yet this appears to have been the opinion of Richard Ficken, who shot a boy named Arthur D. Curran on Monday for this offense. The lad was not killed, but he was wounded so severely in the leg that it is thought amputation will be necessary, and that a murder was not committed was in no respect the fault of the perpetrator of the outrage. Admitting all the aggravation caused to an ill-grained and savage nature by the frequent ringing of a door-bell, and the receipt of satirical valentines, this fiendish act admits of no palliation or excuse, and the perpetrator merits prompt and severe punishment. Boys are troublesome, and if Richard Ficken will allow his memory to run back far enough he will probably have no difficulty in recollecting a good many pranks that deserved to be punished much more than the one committed by the poor boy who is now suffering by his hand, and if he is not able to bear the ordinary inconveniences of juvenile mischievousness without resorting to firearms, he should be locked up where he will neither be annoyed by such trifles or have opportunities offered for the gratification of his murderous propensities.

A true picture of the Democratic party is sketched by the New York *World*, which, in the course of an exhortation to a State Senator, after reminding him that it has neither money nor patronage to offer him, expresses the belief "that, like all honest Democrats in the city of New York, he has concluded to join the *World* in its war to rescue New York from the 'Ring,' and the Democratic party from a fatal millstone which has hitherto hung about their necks—the flagrant dishonesty of their rule where their rule was undisputed." Why should the *World* speak in such harsh terms of the sachems of Tammany Hall, who, having at last succeeded in getting every branch of the State Government under their control, are now engaged in the laudable task of undoing the work of preceding Legislatures?

Susan B. Anthony has not been up to time. The municipal election in Salt Lake City followed so close upon the passage by the Territorial Legislature of the bill conferring the elective franchise upon women, that the great she-dragon could not reach the scene of conflict before the battle was over. About half a dozen women voted, we are told. About half a dozen! And there are at least five thousand whited sepulchres in the city of Brigham, all sighing for an opportunity to redeem themselves. When Susan reads this news, we doubt if she will be greatly encouraged by it.

The subject of an appropriation for continuing musical instruction in the public schools will probably come up in Select Council to-morrow afternoon, and we trust that the action of that body will be as favorable as was that of Common Council last week. The arguments against music in the public schools are mere claptrap, and should carry no weight with such of our rulers as are disposed to make our school system as perfect as possible. The experiment should have a fair trial, at least, and if it ultimately fails, the money will not be altogether misspent as a warning.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library, held last evening, it was decided to keep the library open on Sundays between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. This important step will, we are confident, result in benefit of the most positive character to the institution and to the community. The Mercantile, to a very large extent supplies the place of a free library, and with its comfortable and attractive reading-room it will offer inducements to many young men to spend Sunday in a manner beneficial to themselves; whereas, for want of occupation, they would otherwise be roaming about the streets, lounging at the corners, and by their enforced idleness be subjected to temptations innumerable. The library need not be and it will not be brought into competition with the churches, and by throwing its doors open on Sunday it will be doing its work as well as they for the moral and religious improvement of the community. It would have been better if it had been determined to keep the library open on Sundays during the same hours as through the week, but it is a gratification to find that there is a disposition to look at this important matter in a proper light, and to make the facilities of the library available even for a portion of Sunday. The question of extending the library hours on week days to 11 o'clock P. M. was referred to the Board of Directors for consideration, and we hope that it will be decided upon favorably. This is a matter of some importance, as the reading and chess rooms are crowded every evening with young men, who are thus enabled to pass their leisure in rational amusement and self-instruction. To many of these 10 o'clock is a very early hour, and it would be a great accommodation to them if an extension of the time of closing were to be made.

The New Hampshire Republicans have sustained a severe shock. Dawes has written to the chairman of the State Central Committee, avowing his desire for the success of the Republican ticket, but threatening to drop down to New Hampshire and make a speech before the election comes off. Dawes will, of course, repeat his speech on the extravagance of President Grant's administration, as nothing else will do the party such signal service, and tend to bring over to its lines shaky Democrats.

Making Treason Odious.—A Democratic paper gives a prominent place to a private letter written by "a resident of South Carolina" to "a distinguished Democrat" of New York city. The only comment which it needs is the query, Whose fault is it? The South Carolina Jeremiah says:—

"The Legislature of this State is now sitting in Columbia, having in it seventy-five negroes, being two-thirds of the whole number; the other third is made up of adventurers from New England, carpet-baggers, as they are called here—put down as white in the catalogue, but, if their deeds are to mark their true color, they are as black as the blackest.

"These men are recent comers into the State. They have not the remotest interest in the South, except so far as they can enrich themselves by monopolizing all the offices. They live generally with the negroes, and thus are sent by their votes to the Legislature, a certain number of colored men being put on the ticket with them, as many as may be necessary to pass just such laws as they will dictate from time to time, to enable them to carry out their nefarious purposes.

"You can well imagine how it chafes the citizen of the once proud State of South Carolina to see seventy-five negroes, field hands, many of them so ignorant they can neither write nor read, making laws, under dictation of the Radical party, to govern their former masters, and, *horribile dictu*, occupying the same seats that I have seen in other days filled by Calhoun, Lowndes, Pinckney, McDuffie, Harper, Preston, Legare, Hayne, Hamilton, Cheves, Butler, Hammond, Petigru, Earl, O'Neill, Ion, Deas, and many others of well-remembered fame.

"I must give you some idea of the dignified manner in which business is now occasionally done in our Legislature. The other day a circus company visited Columbia. As is usual in other places, it paraded through the streets on the morning of the night fixed for the first performance. As the cavalcade approached the State House, where 'the assembled wisdom of the State' were deliberating on the destiny of the republic, one of the grave and reverend seignors, one of our noble and approved good masters, hearing 'the shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,' could not restrain himself, so rising in his place, addressed the Speaker thus (as a reporter states):—

"'I say, de show is a coming. I moves dis here resolution—dat dis honorable body moves to de winder to see de show pass.'

"The motion was carried, of course, *nemine contradicente*, and the members of the Legislature of the proud State of South Carolina, with one consent, immediately moved to the windows 'to see de show pass!' Such a burlesque on the name of government as may daily be witnessed at this time in our State the history of the world can produce no parallel to."

OBITUARY.

Richard B. Jones.

Richard B. Jones, a former associate judge of the courts of Montgomery county, died recently in the neighborhood of Doylestown, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. As a judge he was noted for his intelligent and honest-hearted opinions, and by all his constituents of that district was regarded as something above the ordinary run.

In his youth he was a midshipman in the navy, and while in this position was present at the famous bombardment of Tripoli, at the beginning of this century. On the death of his father, who was a man of considerable wealth, he resigned from the navy. He inherited the family homestead, in Lower Merion township, known as "Brookfield," which at that time comprised some five hundred acres. At one time he was appointed Consul to Tripoli, and on the expiration of his term of service returned to the United States, when he brought with him the famous Arabian stallion, "Grand Bashaw." This, and "Grand Bashaw," brought home by his Secretary, Joseph C. Morgan, were the first horses of this noted stock which were ever introduced into this country.

Under President Fillmore he was appointed Consul-General to Egypt. On receiving the appointment he sold his estate of "Brookfield" at a low figure and removed to that country, where he remained until removed by the new administration, when he returned and took up his residence at Salem, New Jersey. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Doylestown.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FINEST GENTS' READY-MADE FURNISHING CLOTHING. GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND BOYS' MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Election held on the 8th of February, 1870, pursuant to charter, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER.
And at a meeting of the Board, held February 14, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the same period:—
PRESIDENT,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ROBERT P. McCULLAGH.
SOLICITOR,
RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 15 3t

☞ ZENANA MISSION.—THE NINTH Anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society" will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. H. A. Boardman's Church, corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets. 2 12 swth3t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.
West Jersey Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Camden, February 15, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, clear of National tax, payable to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the company in the city of Camden, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, February 19.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until the 19th instant.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer,
2 16 4t West Jersey Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16 M8rp Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE KITTANING COAL COMPANY, FORREST Place, No. 125 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1870.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, the following persons were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—
B. N. Burroughs, Charles W. Poultney,
Charles W. Trotter, George Howell,
E. H. Shillingford.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors H. H. SHILLINGFORD was elected President and Treasurer, and H. T. SHILLINGFORD,
2 11 fw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870
NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.
RICHARD PELTZ,
2 15 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 303 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, February 8, 1870.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.
2 10 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING,
READY-MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605
CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LATEST THING OUT.—A down-east editor has been presented with a wheel that came off a dog's tail when it was a waggin. The man who sent it has retired from business to live on the interest of his debts. We have doubts about this, but none whatever in relation to the superiority of the Coal sold by Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. At this popular Coal Depot you can get the celebrated Harleigh and Honeybrook Lehigh in all their purity. A trial will convince the most skeptical. 1 5wsmw5r

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS.
OPENING NEW GOODS.

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
Our First Importation
OF
SPRING FABRICS
FOR
MOURNING WEAR.

Square Mesh.
Grenadine Bareges, all qualities
Batiste Laine.
All-wool Taffeta.
Mohair Tamise.
English and French Bombazine.
Ratz de St. Cyr.
Drap d'Alma,
Cobeline.
Mohairs and Alpacas.

With a full assortment of all Goods Suitable for Mourning.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
2 16 wfm3t4p ABOVE BROAD.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1 00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 8wf

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 2 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD 1809
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu6 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 North Second street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash-Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
2 16 3t Deputy Collector First District.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 6 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

RETURN
OF THE
IMPERIAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold.....$6,972,000 00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold.....$3,021,200 00
Cash market value of each share, $2,033 50 for every $200 00 of paid stock.
Company Incorporated 1803.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total..... 5,737,672 72

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc.....$1,056,471 50

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand.....	$4,318 26
Amount of cash in bank.....	15,000 00
Unpaid premiums.....	30,961 24
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission.....	50,170 15
United States and other bonds.....	431,625 50
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans.....	56,500 00
Office furniture, etc.....	5,000 00
Total.....	$647,975 21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment.....	$83,499 34
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise.....	18,651 28
	$102,151 12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received.....	$632,675 16
Amount of cash from interest.....	5,599 29
Income from other sources.....	41,056 21
	$679,331 66

PREVOST & HERRING,
AGENTS,
No. 107 South THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1230, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.
If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp1 HAVE ARRIVED.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear this evening in Mozart's opera of *The Marriage of Figaro.*

To-morrow evening Mr. Castle will have a benefit, when *Il Trovatore* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Streets of New York* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Frank Mayo as "Badger."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening in the *role* of *Enoch Arden.*

AT THE ARCH *Little Em'ly* will be performed this evening.

On Friday next Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit, when he will personate "Major Wellington de Boots."

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques and other attractions will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give performances of magic this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

A CONCERT in aid of the German Hospital will be given to-morrow evening at the German Theatre, under the direction of Mr. F. Tiedemann. A number of favorite artists have volunteered, and a fine performance may be expected.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverwars in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—

Desecrate that hallowed ground! Forbear,
Degenerate sons of worthy sires; have ye no honor
Left? Is patriotism dead? the spirits of those
Noble men who dedicated that spot to
Liberty and the people, will rise and—
Scornfully drive ye, as the Holy One drove
From the sacred temple the worshippers of Mammon.

Prices for Fine Fashionable Clothing the same as before the war at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

MR. HASELTINE'S LAST SALE of Chromos takes place this evening. 600 having been disposed of, 400 remain to be sold. Prices have been very low for the quality. No person should miss this opportunity.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE at Scott's, No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row). Manufactured by George H. Bechtel, No. 716 Arch street. Warranted the very best.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—DR. W. A. McCandless, No. 1236 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING FOR PHILADELPHIANS.
CLOTHING FOR CAMDENITES.
CLOTHING FOR MANAYUNKERS.
CLOTHING FOR GERMANTOWNERS.
CLOTHING FOR LANCASTERIANS.
CLOTHING FOR HARRISBURGERS.
CLOTHING FOR JERSEYMEN.
CLOTHING FOR PENNSYLVANIANS.
CLOTHING FOR DELAWARIANS.
CLOTHING FOR STRANGERS.
CLOTHING FOR FRIENDS.
CLOTHING FOR EVERYBODY.
CLOTHING FOR FULL-GROWN MEN.
CLOTHING FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
CLOTHING FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.
CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE.
CLOTHING, FOR STYLE UNSURPASSED.
CLOTHING, FOR CHEAPNESS UNEQUALLED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

STRATTON—ACKLEY.—At St. John's Church (Episcopal), Marysville, Cal., on the morning of February 3, 1870, by Rev. A. A. McAllister, CORNELIUS A. STRATTON to ADDIE A., daughter of Lyman Ackley, of California.

WALTON—ZANE.—On January 19, 1870, at his residence, No. 1830 N. Twelfth street, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Mr. FRANK R. WALTON to Miss SOPHIA ZANE, only daughter of Andrew Zane, Sr., Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BUCKWALTER.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 12th instant, DAVID BUCKWALTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 634 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DUNLAP.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JAMES DUNLAP, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, No. 1002 Beach street, above Norris, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

KING.—On the 14th instant, FRANCIS KING, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late rezidence, No. 1522 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRIESTLEY.—On Tuesday, February 15, 1870, SAMUEL PRIESTLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, High Street Station, Germantown, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Jacoby street, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Cuban Recognition—The Sale of Cadetships—Naval Orders—Reorganization of the Navy—Proceedings in Congress To-day.

EUROPE.

The Irish Reform Bill—Cruelties to Fenian Prisoners—Montpensier and Prim—The Situation in Paris—Further Rioting, which is Suppressed by the Police.

FROM EUROPE.

Irish Land Reform Bill.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Telegraph* (Liberal) in reviewing the debates in the House of Commons last evening, on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish Land Reform bill, expresses great satisfaction with the proceedings. The writer thinks the real union of Great Britian and Ireland may be dated from last night, and that the new bill is perfect and invulnerable in all points.

Cruelties to Fenian Prisoners.

The *Standard* (Conservative) to-day urges inquiry into the alleged cruelties on Fenian prisoners.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Another session of the Council was held yesterday, when six of the fathers took part in the discussion. It was announced to the Council that the Bishops of Antwerp, Mechlin, and Salerno had received the title of primate. Eight bishops received permission to return to their dioceses.

The Felon Rebchajeff.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—All the great powers of Europe sustain Russia in the demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the felon Rebchajeff.

Montpensier and Prim.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—General Prim yesterday officially assured the Cortes that the recent visit of Montpensier was not on political matters.

The Situation in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Seven journals of this city have been officially warned this week. Last evening great crowds of people assembled at a reunion in the Rue St. Martin, Belleville, which was suppressed by the police without disorder. Another prosecution has been commenced against *La Marsellaise* for violation of the press law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Recognition.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—General Banks offered a resolution to-day, authorizing and instructing the President to maintain a strict neutrality between the people of Cuba and the kingdom of Spain so long as the contest now in progress in Cuba shall continue. It also renders inoperative all laws of the United States contrary to that intent of this resolution.

Sale of Cadetships.

The Military Committee examined a couple of witnesses from Pennsylvania relative to the sale of cadetships. Their evidence amounts to nothing, as it was entirely of the hearsay order.

Reorganization of the Navy.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day had under consideration a bill for the reorganization of the navy, and discussed the question of positive and relative rank without coming to a conclusion.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George T. Wilde has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and Ensign Thomas H. Dubois to the Frolic. Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Chadwick has been detached from the Tuscarora and granted sick leave. Ensign Joseph H. Stickney has been detached from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Congress. Second Assistant Engineers Charles H. Greenleaf and James H. Chasmar are detached from the Mohican and placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Complement Fully Reached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The complement of men for the navy allowed by law, viz., eight thousand five hundred men, having been reached, the department has directed that enlistments shall cease. The effect of this order will be to detain the Colorado, which is destined to relieve the Delaware on the Asiatic station, and to keep the men attached to the latter vessel over the term of their enlistment, for which, however, they will receive one-fourth additional pay. The department has urged upon Congress the necessity of allowing an additional number of men to meet this contingency, but no action has been taken; and hence the Congress, the Colorado, and other vessels cannot sail. In any emergency that might arise, the department is powerless to supply a single vessel to meet it.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Thayer suggested to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) to introduce a bill to provide for the different classes of disabled soldiers referred to, but to permit this particular class who had lost limbs to be now provided for.

Mr. Sherman remarked that we were now paying $30,000,000 per annum for pensions, and that if $75 was to be given to every disabled soldier, the aggregate of the increased pensions would be largely swollen.

Mr. Edmunds modified his motion to a simple proposition to strike out the third section, allowing payment in money of the value of a limb to all those entitled to receive limbs. He said that the objection that this bill was a species of piecemeal legislation which would disturb the present carefully graduated scale of equality between soldiers differently disabled.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Cullom also reported back a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, that that State be remanded to a territorial condition on account of its State rights heresies in 1812. (Laughter.) Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Dyer, from the same committee, reported a bill to redefine a portion of the boundary line between Nebraska and Dakota. Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the same committee, reported a bill setting aside the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue in Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming for 1870-1-2, for the erection of Capitol buildings in those Territories, not to exceed $40,000 in each.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) made the point of order that the bill made an appropriation and must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cullom also, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill providing Territorial Government for Alaska. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cullom, from the same committee, reported the bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah, so as to prevent and punish polygamy. During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Joint resolutions in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain; and be it further

Resolved, That all acts or parts of acts, and all provisions of the statute approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," which are or may be construed to be in conflict with the faithful execution of the object and purpose of the foregoing resolution, shall be and hereby are declared to be in regard to the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, and so long as that contest shall continue, inoperative, null and void.

The House then, at half-past 1 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For the better regulating of the Conveyance of Prisoners in the Police Vans, etc.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Police Vans and other vehicles used for the carrying of prisoners to and from the several prisons shall be so arranged that the males and females may be separated therein.

Section 2. That it shall not be lawful for any proprietor, driver, or any other person, to carry prisoners in such vans or vehicles in any manner whereby males and females shall be secured together in any apartment thereof.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful for the drivers of prison vans, or any other persons, to furnish any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to any prisoner or prisoners while under charge in such vehicle.

Section 4. Any person violating the provisions of the second section of this ordinance shall be fined for every such offense the sum of ten dollars, and any person violating the provisions of the third section of this ordinance shall be fined for every such offense the sum of twenty-five dollars, which said penalties shall be sued for as debts of a like amount are by law recoverable.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 17 2t

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the State Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be requested to enact a law to exempt members of Select and Common Councils from service as jurors in any of the courts of this city and county.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be requested not to pass the act giving the City Sewerage Utilization Company the power asked for, as it would be a monopoly that would be an infringement on the rights of our citizens.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 17 1t

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

STOVE.....$6'50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$6'50 PER TON

ALSO,

SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.

STOVE.....$7'25 PER TON
NUT.....$6'75 PER TON

Delivered to any part of the city.

MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
19 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwfrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3m5p

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 15, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity.*" If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote,* "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease.*"

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks, Affected Prudes,* or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own.* The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,
THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHERLER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
B. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID R. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier,* headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and get another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1863.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

SIR:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was taken of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been tro

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE, by William Morris. Part III. Published by Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia agents, Porter & Coates.

The most ardent lovers of poetry are notoriously shy of long poems, and more than one work of real merit has fallen into neglect because the poet has undertaken to cover too large a canvas, and inspired a fear lest beauties might not be worth seeking amid so much prospective dulness. Indeed, it has been asserted many times that the age of long poems was past, and that the writing of epics was a lost art. It is therefore something very remarkable that a new poet, one of whose most marked characteristics is the length of his effusions, should spring into such immediate popularity as the author of "Jason" and "The Earthly Paradise." Life is short, and there must be many good volumes left unread by the most industrious bookworm. We have, therefore, a right to be suspicious of the quality of an author who astonishes us in the first place by his quantity. "The Earthly Paradise," considered as a consecutive work, will, when it is completed, be one of the longest, if not the longest, poem in existence; and yet there has scarcely been a poetical work produced during the present century that has received more hearty and unqualified praise from all the critics of Europe and America that have been called upon to notice it. Under these circumstances, there must certainly be some sterling qualities of excellence that commend the verses of Mr. Morris not only to the critical faculty of those who are called upon to dissect them with a view of finding out the secret of their excellence, but to the popular fancy that is content to enjoy what it finds to be enjoyable without question as to the why or wherefore. The secret of Mr. Morris' success is, however, not difficult to discover—he is a genuine story-teller: in the embellishment of his theme he never forgets that the main object of the story-teller's art is to interest his readers, he never assumes the functions of the philosopher or attempts to soar into those higher regions of fancy where poetry becomes metaphysics, and where men weary of the labors of life hesitate to follow. Mr. Morris acknowledges Chaucer to be his master, and it is necessary to go back to the dawn of English poetry before we can find any writer with whom a comparison can be instituted. Mr. Morris, however, is no more of an imitator of Chaucer than Dante is of Virgil. His genius, though distinctively original, is akin to that of Chaucer, and his poetry has all the unconscious freshness and sympathy with nature that distinguishes the writings of the early poet. The verse of Mr. Morris glides on with an easy flow that never wearies, never satiates; it neither sinks into the level of commonplace nor rises to the heights of the sublime, but is evenly good throughout, and the reader is lulled by its music, and feels that it is just what it ought to be. There are no poetical works before the public to which so little critical objection can be made as those of this writer; he understands his own capabilities so thoroughly, and he writes with such an easy unconsciousness of effort, that he places himself in exact sympathy with the mood of his readers, or rather his poetry creates a mood that will accord with the theme. Mr. Morris fills a place exclusively his own among the poets of the day, and he is deserving of a heartier welcome than has been accorded to any of the new verse writers of the last decade, because of the placid beauty of his style, the pure and healthy tone of all that he writes, and its adaptability to the tastes of a very large circle of readers. It would not be doing justice to this fine poet, however, to leave the impression that the chief merits of his writings consist in placidity and quietness. He is a story-teller, and he knows how to interest his readers in his stories because he is thoroughly interested in them himself. His themes are old, old as humanity; they have been told and retold many times, and a majority perhaps of the tales in "The Earthly Paradise" are old legends that will be recognized by many as among their earliest recollections of imaginative literature. It is not enough to say that these gain a new charm from the treatment of Mr. Morris, but in the telling of them he touches all the chords of human interest and sympathy, so that the reader is surprised at every page by revelations of the longings, hopes, and disappointments of humanity that seem so naturally to belong to the subject, but that the bare outlines of the antique theme scarcely hinted at. This is especially remarkable in the exquisite story of "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon," in the present volume, which will astonish and delight those who have hitherto only known it as a singularly imaginative Norse fairy tale.

The first volume of "The Earthly Paradise," besides a long prologue relating to the adventures of the wanderers, the failure of their search for the earthly paradise, and their final arrival and hospitable entertainment in the Greek city, where with the elders of the place, they beguile the months by drawing upon their stock of legendary lore, contained twelve tales covering the spring and summer months. The volume before us, which is of nearly equal bulk, only gives six tales for the autumn months, and the winter tales are yet to be told. This shows that Mr. Morris is disposed to be more prolix than ever as he goes on, and his readers may well be almost in despair at being able to keep up with him. These poems of the autumn, however, are not only longer, but they are of a higher quality than those that have preceded them. They are full of exquisite landscape effects, but they deal less with the outward appearances of nature, and more with inner experiences of humanity. Without losing anything of their true narrative character, they are more dramatic in style and manner than anything that is yet written, and they indicate a reserve force that is possibly training for more ambitious work than that of the story-teller, although Mr. Morris may well be content to rest satisfied with the laurels that he has won in that particular sphere.

The six stories in this Autumn volume are "The Death of Paris," "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon," "The Story of Accontius and Cydippe," "The Man Who Never Laughed Again," "The Story of Rhodope," and "The Lovers of Gudrun." The first, third, and fifth are classic, and the others, with the exception of "The Man Who Never Laughed Again," which is an oriental story, are Norse. The Greek subjects have a simplicity and directness that are much in the Greek manner, while those of Northern origin are more or less discursive, in the true Gothic style. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper review to give a description of these stories, even if it were desirable, and it is sufficient for us to commend them to our readers, with the assurance that we have been delighted in their perusal. The last and longest story in the series, "The Lovers of Gudrun" is an Icelandic legend, and is a noble poem nobly told. It is stronger, more vigorous, and distinguished by higher poetic qualities than anything that Mr. Morris has yet written. We have no hesitation in praising it as one of the very finest English poems that have been given to the world during the present generation, and it would of itself be sufficient to place Mr. Morris in the front rank of living poets. The scenery, costumes, and characters of this story are set before the reader with remarkable vividness, and even the apparent aimlessness—if we may so term it—of portions of the narrative is perfectly in keeping, and seems to give a verisimilitude to this perfect picture of Icelandic life and society at the time of the introduction of Christianity. The three principal personages are drawn with a skill that shows Mr. Morris to be possessed of a genius that if not dramatic nearly approaches to that quality. The conclusion is a fine example of tragic writing that approaches the intensity of the drama, but that never forgets the style of the story-teller. We cannot refrain from quoting the following magnificent passage where the tender-hearted lover of Gudrun mourns over the body of his prouder rival who has fallen by his hand, although we know that very much of its force will be lost by being transferred from its proper place in the narrative:—

Fair is the night and fair the day,
Now April is forgot of May,
Now into June May falls away;
Fair day, fair night, O give me back,
The tide that all fair things did lack
Except my love, except my sweet!

Blow back, O wind! thou art not kind,
Though thou art sweet; thou has no mind
Her hair about my sweet to wind;
O flowery sward, though thou art bright,
I praise thee not for thy delight,
Thou hast not kissed her silver feet.

Thou know'st her not, O rustling tree,
What dost thou then to shadow me,
Whose shade her breast did never see?
O flowers, in vain ye bow adown!
Ye have not felt her odorous gown
Brush past your heads my lips to met.

Flow on, great river—thou mayst deem
That far away, a summer stream,
Thou sawest her limbs amidst the gleam,
And kissed her foot, and kissed her knee,
Yet get thee swift unto the sea!
With naught of true thou wilt me greet.

And thou that men call by my name,
O helpless one, hast thou no shame
That thou must even look the same,
As while agone, as while agone,
When thou and she were left alone,
And hands, and lips, and tears did meet.

Grow weak and pine, lie down to die,
O body in thy misery,
Because short time and sweet goes by;
O foolish heart, how weak thou art!
Break, break, because thou needs must part
From thine own love, from thine own sweet!

Remarkable as is the merit of "The Lovers of Gudrun," it is doubtful whether it will gain from the majority of readers the same amount of unqualified admiration as the exquisite dream-like tale of "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon," which shows Mr. Morris at his best in the capacity of a legendary poet and story-teller. We refrain from making any quotations from this, although much tempted by numerous passages of great beauty, for it is simply impossible to give any adequate idea of the style of Mr. Morris in this manner, and we will be doing our readers a better service by simply inviting them to read and enjoy for themselves. The following song, however, from "The Story of Accontius and Cydippe," is complete in itself, and we therefore give it as a specimen of the lyric quality of the poet:—

Men say that those who went the corpse to bring
To Bathstead thence, found Bodli muttering
Over the white face turned up to the sky,
Nor did he heed them as they drew auigh,
Therefore they stood by him, and heard him say:

"Perchance it is that thou art far away
From us already; caring not at all
For what in after days to us may fall—
O piteous, piteous!—yet perchance it is
That thou, though entering on thy life of bliss,
The meed of thy great heart, yet art anear,
And somewhat of my feeble voice can hear:
Then scarce for pardon will I pray thee, friend,
Since thus our love is brought unto no end,
But rather now, indeed, begins anew;
Yet since a long time past naught good or true
My lips might utter, let me speak to thee,
If so it really is that thou art free,
At peace and happy past the golden gate:
That time is dead for thee, and thou mayst wait
A thousand years for her and deem it naught.
O dead friend, in my heart there springs a thought
That, since with thy last breath thou spakest her name,
And since thou knowest now how longing came
Into my soul, thou wilt forgive me yet
That time of times, when in my heart first met
Anger against thee, with the sweet, sweet love
Wherewith my old dull life of habit strove
So weakly and so vainly—didst thou quite
Know all the value of that dear delight
As I did? Kiartan, she is changed to thee;
Yea, and since hope is dead changed too to me,
What shall we do, if, each of each forgiven,
We three shall meet at last in that fair heaven
The new faith tells of? Thee and God I pray
Impute it not for sin to me to-day,
If no thought I can shape thereof but this:
O friend, O friend, when thee I meet in bliss,
Will thou not give my love Gudrun to me,
Since now indeed thine eyes made clear can see
That I of all the world must love her most?"

The moral purpose of this remarkable series of poems is the more apparent from the fact that it is never allowed to obtrude itself, and the poet is above everything an artist. But all true art carries its moral with it; and these songs of an unsatisfied heart, as they might be termed, indicate the impalpable character of earthly happiness, and the futility of the search for the Earthly Paradise. In the beautiful apologetic verses prefixed to the first volume the poet declares his purpose to

—"Strive to build a shadowy isle of bliss
Midmost the beatings of the steely sea,
Where tossed about the hearts of men must be,"

and there is an impalpable quality even in the most vigorous of the poems that leaves the reader unsatisfied and impressed with the thought that not even in poetry, in art, in failing human love is perfect happiness to be realized. There is always something beyond, and still beyond, that the heart longs for, and that the poet's allegory gives us but a glimpse of, like the view that greeted the pilgrims from the summit of the Delectable Mountains. The verse flows on and on in a clear, stainless current, as does the Lethe of Dante's terrestrial paradise, bringing for a season forgetfulness and oblivion of the world and its noises, and leaving the reader's heart softened and his mind purified even by the pictures of fading joy and unsatisfied hopes that it presents. Higher than this the poet does not aim, for, as he says in his "Apology"—

Of Heaven or Hell I have no power to sing,
I cannot ease the burden of your fears,
Or make quick coming death a little thing,
Or bring again the pleasure of past years,
Nor for my words shall ye forget your tears,
Or hope again for aught that I can say,
The idle singer of an empty day.

The heavy trouble, the bewildering care
That weighs us down who live and earn our bread,
These idle verses have no power to bear;
So let me sing of names remembered,
Because they, living not, can ne'er be dead,
Or long time take their memory quite away
From us poor singers of an empty day.

Dreamer of dreams, born out of my due time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?
Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the singer of an idle day."

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
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FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·09
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,561,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,698·74
	$2,166,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,286·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	150,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,628·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

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No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
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No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 7. Official size, 3¼ by 8¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9¼ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eod tM1 Postmaster General.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
Nos. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

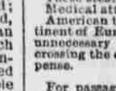
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A.M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 220 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through Bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest r

CASTELAR.

The Great Spanish Orator on American Republicanism.

From the (Vienna) New Free Press.

MADRID, Oct. 11, 1869.—Messrs. Editors:—The many letters I have received from different portions of Germany, felicitating me upon my speeches in the Assembly upon religion and monarchy, the great questions of our epoch, are very gratifying, and through you I reply to them. Your periodical was the first to notice, in a happy translation, my discourse against monarchy. Accept my warm thanks. In the physical struggle which ensued upon our Parliamentary debates, the champions of the republic were in the minority. A vigorous resistance is usually made by society to every innovation upon received ideas. Once, however, that the public mind becomes imbued with a new doctrine, it bursts into revolution, as the air, when charged with electricity culminates in a tempest. Most political misfortunes arise from a resort to temporizing expedients, rather than to abstract right, which should be the true governing principle. The Spanish character is the most original among those of the Latin nations. It inherits from the ancient German races gravity and patience, and from its Greek and Latin ancestors inspiration and breadth. The Spaniard forms the meridian line between Teutonic individualism and Latin socialism. Equality is as vital in Spanish customs as in French laws, and, having ever preserved, through the march of centuries, the sentiment of personal dignity, liberty boasts in Spain of traditions as glorious and roots as profound as exist among the nations of Germany. With all these qualities, the Spanish nation has opposed for centuries the inroads of modern thought. At the dawn of modern civilization we concluded in Europe and commenced in America a crusade for Catholicism. No sooner did we vanquish the Arabs than we called the Indians to baptism. From that enthusiasm was engendered our furious struggle against German reformatory thought, against the Dutch Republic, against the political freedom of England, and against all that represented the spread of modern liberalism. How much were our consciences contaminated by contact with the giant corpse of the Catholic system of politics! We have paid dearly for our ransom from its contact, and for indoctrination into the modern ideas. To-day we are among the first of those great nations of Europe who, since 1852, in the latest historical period, have begun, moved by their innate conscience, a popular revolution as a substitute for the governmental and diplomatic revolutions realized in Piedmont and Prussia. On mournful days I announced to you, with certainty, that all these evolutions in politics would end in republicanism; because no forces, however powerful, could overcome or turn aside the current of necessity. The cause of liberty and of national independence is involved in that of a republic. The king that our reactionaries offer us will be a creation racked by intrigue and cabals, who, as an abortive and artificial being, will be a bar to the solution of grand political questions and of all great ideas. The Republican party has already inscribed its formulas upon the summit of the Spanish tribune. As modern society must essentially be one of humanity, we have first affirmed that the essential faculties of our nature should be unfolded, as the fundamental basis of our political system. Over our opinions, we recognize no jurisdiction by the State. The two principles which have appeared antagonistic, those of individualism and socialism, find their synthesis in democracy, which recognizes the power and authority of the nation in all that does not infringe upon the rights of the individual. Thus it is that the organization laid down for the Spanish democracy in the Assembly is the most simple and the most in harmony with human nature. By respecting individual rights we shall obtain complete manhood for our citizens and the development of their faculties. Once recognizing the sovereignty of the individual, we shall then recognize the sovereignty of the citizen. The first social entity, following upon those of the individual and the family, is that of the municipality. Without that it is impossible to organize democracy. The history of liberty is also that of the municipality. It was through the association of men in cities that the divine fire of inspiration was kindled in their veins; it was among the Germans, united in tribes, that sprung the germs of individual liberty which gave birth to modern civilization; it was through the corporations of Spain that a race of heroes was created; and it was the republic of Italy that gave rise to a race of artists from the chaos of the middle ages. The French revolution subsided into a dictatorship, because it had neglected to create municipalities. The true law of social grouping opposes no obstacle to individuality. The municipality is an autonomy, the canton or county is an autonomy, and the State is an autonomy. In saying this I give the theory of a federal republic, a form of government that realizes the grand theory of the universe and of the soul. In the law of unity is comprehended variety. When a great nation realizes that ideal, when all its inhabitants become citizens, when municipalities consist of freemen, cantons of free municipalities, and States of free cantons; when the central power becomes an emanation from all that is responsible to all, the hour will then have sounded for that nation to invite the founding of the United States of Europe, which, moulding the aggregated nations in the same universal spirit of justice, yet, allowing them to preserve their respective autonomies, will ensure variety in their several aptitudes and richness to their civilization. In this way alone can we realize the great ends of modern politics, the complete secularization of the State from all alliance with the Church; the transformation of standing armies into a national militia for preserving internal security; the abolition of war, a scourge inherited from barbarous days; decentralization, both political and administrative; and the existence of self-government in each community. In this way can we realize the confederation of Europe, when the liberties of each nation will be the liberty of all, and right and justice will be substituted for force. Monarchies are incompatible with such an organization; kings are irresponsible and incapable; the system of caste transmits the governing power by inheritance; the aristocracy supports it; a privileged Church dictates obedience to its vassals, and an overpowering army enforces all these abuses. Federation of States should begin within the several nationalities, extend themselves by comprehending the several races, increase by embracing continents, and end by forming of the entire earth one colossal nation, and of all humanity one grand family. The first nation that realizes this system will redeem the others. Science has proclaimed the inviolability of human opinions, and reason as the only criterion of truth. Individual independence cannot exist outside of a republic, and the sovereignty of the people can exist only within republican limits. The Church and the State can never reunite, except under a republic, because it alone recognizes the inviolability of individual conscience. Steam effaces boundaries; the telegraph creates among nations the same hopes and the same griefs, and the world becomes mingled in one brotherhood. The confederation of Europe is the logical result of this progress; but no European confederation can exist until each nation creates a republic within itself. Turn your eyes to the great republic that the German races have founded in that paradise of the future, America. There all men acknowledge one country, and all consciences one altar. The hut of its humblest citizen is more to be envied than the palace of the first of our kings; periodicals bud and grow in its cities like leaves in a wood; associations form there as regularly as form the organisms of the natural world; churches support themselves, and exist in complete independence of each other; every municipality is a separate State, which calls all its members to the same political life, and renders them all legislators, magistrates, and sovereigns. The school and the library, those disseminators of ideas, educate the people to self-government. It has discovered steam, and centripled human forces; it has concentrated the lightning, invented the telegraph, laid bare unexplored forests, populated improvised cities, and united the Atlantic and Pacific by a line of railroad. It has plunged into the abysses and eternal silence of the waters, and suspended there a telegraphic cable. Why should not we, the people of Europe, with all our appliances of art and civilization, follow in the footsteps of America? The Spanish nation possesses, for this, peculiar aptitudes. The same industrial backwardness which leaves our soil in a state of waste, where conservative interests are not strong, renders it suitable for great social experiments. The perturbations of our country prove that our great task cannot be performed without a copious flow of blood. You Germans have given rise to the doctrine of liberty; it is for us Spaniards to realize it in action, and open both a new era in the world's progress and a new period for history.

Yours, truly, EMILIO CASTELAR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 32 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buskets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 23 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9 tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 3 1] A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
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On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
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9] Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown, Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:20 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 9:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:55 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:00 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:20 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkes

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"W I G W A G!"

The McClure-Cameron Imbroglio.

McClure "Interviewed"—He is Ready to Answer any Responsible Denial of His Charges Against Cameron.

This morning the *Post* of this city indulged in a three-column editorial, divided about equally between eulogy of Senator Cameron and abuse of Colonel McClure in connection with the letter from the latter published by us on Saturday last, relating the circumstances under which the former emigrated from the War Office to Russia in the early part of 1862. Other denials of the statements made by Colonel McClure have also appeared in the Washington despatches of several papers, but as yet Senator Cameron has not seen fit to make a denial over his own signature. Having received no further communication upon the subject from Colonel McClure, one of our reporters was despatched to his office this morning to ascertain, if possible, his intentions in reference to the dispute, when the following colloquy took place:—

Reporter—Do you intend to answer the denials made in the newspapers of the correctness of your letter on the Lincoln Cabinet recently published in THE TELEGRAPH?

McClure—I will answer, as soon as there is a denial from any responsible source.

Reporter—Have you seen the Washington despatches in THE TELEGRAPH and *Press* on the subject?

McClure—Yes. The *Press* despatch is ingeniously framed to deceive; to appear to deny the truth of my allegations, while it does not in fact deny any of them. It quotes Chase as saying that "the records of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, at that time, would substantiate the truth of Senator Wilson's article relative to General Cameron." I doubt not that the records of the Cabinet show that Cameron resigned, as does the correspondence prepared after his dismissal. My allegation is that the Cabinet records and the correspondence do not truthfully represent the facts of the case. Colonel Forney knows better himself.

Reporter—I see that Cameron pronounces your statements false.

McClure—I doubt not that he does so; he cannot well do otherwise, for he has labored most industriously for eight years to state history falsely as to his removal from the Lincoln Cabinet. He will not, and dare not, deny any material part of my statement in his place in the Senate, or over his own signature. Until it is so denied by some responsible person, who can assume to speak from personal knowledge, I shall not resume the discussion of the subject. General Cameron is in power. Around him are men high in position, whose names are already before the public in connection with this controversy, and if I am wrong it is a very easy matter to controvert my statement. I did not intrude the subject upon the public, but Senator Wilson did, and if he is right, the evidence is accessible for him any day.

Reporter—Did you see the article in the *Post* of this morning?

McClure—No: is the *Post* still published?

Reporter—Yes: it has an editorial of three columns disputing your letter.

McClure—I have only to say that I cannot be diverted from the responsible facts in this controversy to engage in disputation with irresponsible editors of obscure journals. Cameron could desire no happier escape from the real issue than that.

Reporter—Then for the present you have nothing more to give to the public?

McClure—No. Whenever my letter is contradicted in any material point by any of the parties named in the controversy, I will be fully prepared to prove what I have asserted beyond all possibility of dispute.

And so the matter rests for the present.

SHOOTING.

Celebration of St. Valentine's Day—A Lad Shot While Distributing Valentines.

On Monday evening last Arthur D. Curran, aged fourteen years, son of Mr. John C. Curran, residing at No. 247 North Sixth street, was severely injured from the effects of a pistol shot fired from the entry of the residence of Mr. Richard Ficken, No. 255 North Sixth street. Mr. Ficken is a member of the firm of Ficken & Williams, sugar refiners. The facts as far as ascertained are these:—On the evening in question young Curran, with several other lads, were amusing themselves by placing valentines under the doors of the houses in which their young friends resided. They would ring the door-bell, insert a valentine, and pass on to the house of their next friend. The residence of Mr. Ficken was one of the houses visited. Here two of the lads placed a valentine under the door, rang the bell, and passed up the street. The lads soon after returned, and when on the pavement of Mr. Ficken's residence, the door was opened and a pistol was discharged at them, the ball taking effect in the leg of young Curran, striking him in the upper and outer part of the right thigh, and, taking an oblique direction, lodged in the leg underneath the knee. The little sufferer was at once removed to a neighbor's house, and from thence to his own home, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The ball has not yet been extracted. Last evening Mr. Ficken's son called on Mr. Curran, and informed him that his father acknowledged having fired the pistol. No legal action has yet been taken in the matter.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The truth sometimes wounds; vide the conduct of a certain detective in the Herne swindling case. Whom the shoe fits, etc.

—That robberies are not of more frequent occurrence is to be wondered at. Think of a man having a "beat" extending on Market street from Seventh to Broad!

—If the goods were not removed from Cooper & Conard's in a wagon, where are they stored? Is there a *fence* near by?

—How certain police sergeants can attend Fox's and to their duties at the same time is to us inexplicable.

—We understand that a commission has been sent to Kamschatka to examine into the feasibility of the Delaware bridge project.

—Private watchmen are big things, but when they allow such big things as $5000 robberies to occur, they sink into nothingness, where they should remain.

—A certain young man is in sore distress over the about to be happy nuptials of Miss Susan Galton. Oh! who shall we praise. Woe is me. Ingratitude, etc.

GETTING READY FOR SEA.—The only vessel at the Navy Yard undergoing repairs at the present time is the Congress, which will soon be ready for sea. It is expected that she will make a trial trip to Boston as soon as she is put into commission. The Congress lies on the outside at the main pier of the yard, and presents a fine appearance. She was launched originally as the Pushmataha. Her name was then changed to the Cambridge, and finally to the Congress. Captain N. B. Harris has been ordered to the command of the ship.

THE NEW CITY OFFICERS.

Messrs. Hancock, Peltz, and McCuen Enter Upon Their Duties—They are Sworn in by the Mayor—Their Appointments to Clerkships, Etc.

This morning Mayor Fox administered the oath of office to Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes elect, and Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect. Yesterday the Mayor signed the following ordinance, which had passed both branches of Councils:—

"*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Edward J. Kenney and David Jones are hereby approved as the sureties of Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; that John H. Jones, Hugh Gamble, and John C. Poulson are hereby approved as sureties of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes elect, and that Robert C. Tittermary and Joseph C. Tittermary are hereby approved as the sureties of Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare bonds with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause judgments to be entered thereon."

The City Solicitor having prepared the proper bonds with warrants of attorney, etc., as directed by the resolution of Councils, the newly elected officers appeared before his Honor, and were sworn in as above stated. Mr. Peltz at once repaired to his office, took possession of the books, papers, etc., and made the following appointments:—

Chief Clerk—John L. Hill.

Receiving Clerks—Robert S. Williams, Harry C. Selby, Edward Hilferty, Fred. J. Walter, R. H. Stokes, H. Oscar Roberts, W. Alex. Buckley, and M. N. Phillips.

Solicitor—Erastus Poulson, Esq.

Messenger—John Kurtz.

The other appointments will be announced in a few days. The books of the Receiver of Taxes' Office will not be opened for business until the 21st inst. Mr. Peltz requires time to examine into the affairs of the office, and fix up the books, etc., preparatory to the opening of the office under his administration.

Alexander McCuen entered upon his duties this morning as one of the City Commissioners elect.

Mr. Samuel P. Hancock, after the oath of office was administered to him, repaired to the City Controller's quarters, in the Girard Bank. Mr. Getz, ex-City Controller, was not in attendance. Mr. Hancock waited until that gentleman put in an appearance, and then affairs changed hands, Mr. Hancock taking charge of the office and appointing Mr. William King chief clerk. Mr. King was formerly an Assistant United States Assessor of the Second District. Mr. Hancock will announce the other appointments in a few days. He is differently situated from Mr. Peltz, the Receiver of Taxes. This gentleman has chosen as clerks under him a number who served in the department before, and they, of course, understand their business. Mr. Hancock is compelled to gradually make changes in order that the appointees may obtain a knowledge of the work to be performed by them.

The sureties of Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., City Solicitor elect, have not yet been approved by Councils. He, of course, cannot take possession of his office until this is done.

The Board of City Commissioners, by the seating of Mr. McCuen, becomes Republican. In this department a clerk is to be appointed. Mr. Lutz, by the change in the board, will have to surrender his position. The board now stands:—General John F. Ballier, Thomas B. Locke, and Alexander McCuen. General Ballier is the Democrat. As the senior member of the board, he will be the presiding officer. David P. Weaver retires by the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held last evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, to consider the feasibility of forming an association of the Sunday School teachers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and vicinity. Mr. Charles E. Lex was called to the chair, and Messrs. Abraham Ritter and Robert A. Kyle appointed Secretaries. Remarks were made by several gentlemen, approving the object aimed at, and on motion of Mr. Thomas Latimer it was resolved that an association be formed, for the purpose of affording teachers and others interested in Sunday School work, as connected with the Episcopal Church, an opportunity of consultation, from time to time, as to the best means of carrying it on. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to present to the meeting a plan of organization:—Messrs. Thomas Latimer, William G. Boulton, William H. Rhawn, George C. Thomas, Lewis D. Vail, William P. Cresson, and Edward Olmstead.

After a brief absence, the committee returned and reported a constitution, which was unanimously adopted, and a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Secretaries, and Messrs. George C. Thomas, Lewis D. Vail, and Joseph G. Darlington, appointed to have the same printed and sent to the Superintendents of each Episcopal school in Philadelphia and vicinity, for the signatures of their teachers, male and female. The meeting then adjourned.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, delegates were present from seventeen different schools, and much interest was manifested in the matter. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, March 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, when the association will be fully organized and the officers elected.

PHILADELPHIA SUGAR IMPORTERS AND THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The New York Custom House has been notorious for some time past for false weights, false measures, false appraisements, and all manner of cheating, all of which has been winked at by the New York officials, both high and low, partly because they were paid to wink, and partly because it was to the interest of New York commerce. The effect of the system was to concentrate the trade at that port, to the injury of all others. A pressure has been brought to bear upon the authorities for the alleviation of this evil, in great part by the sugar importers of this city, whose trade was seriously damaged by the abnormal proceedings. After a prolonged resistance they have at last been successful. The revenues at that port are now in the main honestly collected, which favorable change in the cause of morality and commercial credit can be attributed to the working inhabitants of the village of Philadelphia by the loungers in the crossroad grocery of New York.

MASONIC.—Friendship Lodge, No. 400, of Jenkintown, Montgomery county, met last evening, and passed a series of resolutions highly complimentary to Past Deputy District Grand Master William K. Bray, for his kindness to the lodge during the past Masonic year. In the course of the evening a beautiful set of Past Master's regalia was presented by Brother Bray, in behalf of the lodge, to Past Master Charles Mathers. The speech of Brother Bray was highly complimentary, neat, and beautiful. Brother Mathers accepted the gift in a few appropriate remarks, and the lodge afterwards proceeded with the regular business. Friendship Lodge, as its number (400) indicates, is a comparatively young lodge, but it is fast increasing in numbers and efficiency. It is understood that the lodges of this Masonic district intend presenting to Past Deputy District Grand Master Bray a handsome testimonial for his activity and universal kindness to the lodges of his district during the past year.

STEALING AND RECEIVING.—Yesterday the Tenth district police succeeded in arresting John Wells and Daniel Scott, charged with the robbery of the stable of Cyrus Lukens, Vernon street, above Fifteenth, on Saturday night last. On taking them to the station house it was ascertained that the stolen property, consisting of a set of harness, a buffalo robe, a string of sleigh bells and a blanket, the whole valued at $175, had been pawned at the establishment of the well-known Matthias Kaas, Poplar street, above Ninth, for $10. A search warrant was obtained and in the loft of Kaas' establishment the goods were found. The accused will have a hearing at the Central to-day. Query—When will Kaas be heard?

ROBBERY.—Some time during Sunday night, the soap and candle factory of John Coons & Son, Wood street wharf, Schuylkill, was entered and robbed of goods to the value of several hundred dollars.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission for the Award of Contracts.

A special meeting of the commission for the erection of the proposed public buildings was held at noon to-day in the room of the commission, in the New Court House, President William S. Stokley in the chair.

Certificates of the election of Samuel W. Cattell and Alexander M. Fox as members of the commission were received and approved. Mr. Cattell takes the place of Mr. Stokley, and Mr. Fox to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alexander J. Harper.

Mr. J. V. Watson announced that the meeting had been called at the instance of the Committee on Contracts, which committee was now ready to report.

The committee submitted their report, in which they recommended that, for the preliminary work, the contracts be awarded as follows:—

For the excavations, James Armstrong, at 79 cents per cubic foot.

For taking down the terrace wall and cleaning bricks, etc., Daniel McNichol.

For concreting the entire foundation, James Armstrong, at 18 cents per cubic foot.

For furnishing foundation stone of approved quality, James Armstrong, $3 per perch.

For furnishing building stone, Samuel Gorgas.

For brick work, George H. Brinkworth.

For building cellar walls, James Armstrong, at $1·55 per perch.

The committee stated that twenty-eight bids had been received for the different work for which proposals had been advertised.

Mr. J. V. Watson stated that perhaps some of the stone proposed to be purchased might not be suitable, and as the committee had only reported the lowest bidder, he was of the opinion that a provision should be made that in case the stone furnished was not suitable, the next lowest bidder should receive the contract.

Mr. Wagner desired to know whether the committee had satisfied themselves that the lowest bidders would properly fulfil their contracts; he put the question from the fact of there being such discrepancies in the bids.

Mr. Walter moved that the bid of James Armstrong for excavating be accepted, stating that he was a good responsible man, and experienced in such work, the total cost of this branch he estimated will be $28,440.

Mr. H. Miller desired to be informed as to whether the commission has authority to make the contract. The Councils of the city have made no appropriation to pay for the work, and the Act of Consolidation expressly prohibits the expenditure of any money for any purpose unless an appropriation has first been made.

Mr. Walter then read the ordinance by which the commission was created, in order to show the members that they had authority under its provisions to make contracts, and that it then remained with Councils as to whether their action in the awarding of contract should be approved or disapproved.

Mr. McCarthy was of the opinion that the commission will be wanting in duty, if it does not at once award the contracts.

Mr. Cattell stated that on the creation of the commission the expectations were that City Councils would make the necessary appropriation to carry on the work; but this commission has gone to the end of its tether. Councils had refused to make the appropriation because they thought that the citizens would not bear the additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent. this year.

Having failed to make that appropriation, there is no money to go on with the work, and if there is no money, what is the use of making the contracts? Councils, he felt, will not make an appropriation this year, and he was of the opinion that the commission cannot make the contracts until appropriations are made by Councils, and until such is done the work cannot be done. The duty of the commission was to report the contracts to Councils and ask for an appropriation.

Mr. Walter stated that the contracts will not be binding without the approval of City Councils. They have the power to make an appropriation or to raise a special loan, and it is not now known as to whether they will or will not make some such provision at their meeting to-morrow. The question of money belongs to Councils, and not to the commission.

Mr. Wagner was of the opinion that it is the duty of the commission to say to whom the contracts shall be given, and then report to Councils. He believed that Mr. Cattell was in error in regard to the failure to make the appropriation. When the matter was before the Finance Committee, it was the opinion of the lawyers there that Councils have no authority to lay a special tax, but that the appropriation should come out of the general tax. He was of the opinion that the duty of the commission was fully laid down in the ordinance, and he hoped the contracts would be awarded.

Mr. Cattell answered that when the subject was before the Finance Committee the principal reason given for not making the appropriation was that they did not think the citizens would bear the special tax.

Mr. Fox gave as his reason for the failure of the Finance Committee to act was that a majority of that committee was opposed to the erection of the buildings on Independence Square.

Mr. Miller was of opinion that the matter could be reported to Councils in some way without making the contracts.

Mr. Gillingham stated that it was the duty of the commission to make the contracts, which duty was fully laid down in the ordinance that had been read. There are some members here who are opposed to the location of the buildings, who raise the opposition; that if he had been opposed to the location provided in the ordinance, he would never have occupied a position in the commission.

Mr. McCarty gave as his opinion that the committee was bound to make the contracts.

Mr. J. V. Watson stated that the parties who made the bids for contracts all thoroughly understood their rights and duties under the contracts.

Mr. Cattell stated that the Committee on Contracts had not complied with the ordinance, which provides that the terms of the contracts should be published. He was of the opinion that the awarding of these contracts would simply be a farce, since there is no appropriation.

Considerable discussion followed, when the resolution of Mr. Walter to award the contract for excavations to James Armstrong, at 79 cents per cubic yard, was agreed to by the following vote:—Yeas—Billington, Cattell, Day, Fox, (A. M.), Gillingham, Kneass, McCarthy, Miley, Pugh, Robb, Spering, Wagner, Walter, Watson, (J. S.), Watson, (J. V.), and Stokley, (President), 16. Nays, H. Miller, 1.

Mr. Walter moved that the contract for building cellar walls be awarded to James Armstrong at $1·55 per perch. Agreed to.

Mr. Walker then moved that the contract for concreting the foundation be awarded to James Armstrong at 18 cents per cubic foot, and for taking down the terrace walls to Daniel McNichol at $30. Agreed to.

Mr. Fox moved to refer the bids for stone to the chairman of the Committee on Contracts, Architecture, and Buildings, to make a further report on the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. James S. Watson moved that the commission proceed to the election of a President for the present year. Agreed to.

Mr. Stokley was then chosen by acclamation.

Adjourned.

PERJURY.

Case Before U. S. Commissioner Biddle.

Alfred Kincaid had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Craig Biddle this morning upon the charge of perjury, in knowingly and willingly swearing falsely in a case or matter where an oath was required to be taken under a law of the United States.

Captain John McFarland testified as follows:—I am a recruiting officer at the naval rendezvous in this city; know the defendant; he produced a paper setting forth that he had made oath to his being twenty-one years of age; he was enlisted in the navy in the early part of January; had a conversation with him; he expressed a wish to enter the navy; I asked him a number of questions and he answered that he was twenty-one years of age; he then went off and brought back a certificate that he had been examined under oath, and had said he was over twenty-one years of age; he was perfectly sober; don't know that he made oath except from his own statement and his producing the statement from Alderman Delaney.

On cross-examination witness could not say whether he (defendant) held the certificate or whether the shipping master had it in his possession.

Dr. J. C. Spear testified—I am examining surgeon at the naval rendezvous; recollect having passed the accused; he told me that he was twenty-one years of age; he was not under oath, and the statement was only a voluntary one.

In the absence of witness the case was continued until noon to-morrow.

In the Quarter Sessions on Saturday last the case of the prisoner was heard on habeas corpus, asking to be discharged from the navy on the ground of being a minor. Evidence was produced to the effect that he was under age. The Judge held the case under advisement, in order to allow the United States District Attorney to commence proceedings against him on the charge of perjury.

NOT JACOB SCHNIDER.—The chap committed by Alderman Randall on Monday for the theft of a $5 bill, and who gave his name as Jacob Schnider, is properly Jacob Shaffer. Mr. Schnider desires the distinction drawn, he not wishing to be mixed up with the other Jacob.

WE ARE requested to state that Mr. S. C. Campbell has recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to sing this evening in *The Marriage of Figaro*.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Its Operations During the Year 1869.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, showing its operations for the year 1869. During this year there were connected with the institution 227 pupils, of whom 129 were boys and 98 girls. On the first of January, 1869, there were 184 pupils in the institution, of whom 104 were boys and 80 girls. During the year 42 mutes were received into the institution, of whom 24 were boys and 18 girls; 40 mutes left, of whom 20 were boys and 20 girls; so that on the 1st of January, 1870, there remained in the institution 186 pupils, of whom 108 were boys and 78 girls. Of the whole number of pupils, 151 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 11 by the State of New Jersey, 4 by the State of Delaware, 1 by the Crozer Scholarship, No. 1, 1 by the John Wright Scholarship, and 18 by the institution or their friends. Of the 151 supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 36 are from Philadelphia.

Of the 42 mutes admitted during the year, 19 were born deaf; 22 lost their hearing by disease, scarlet fever being the cause in 7 cases, and one lost his hearing from some unknown cause.

The receipts of the year aggregated $64,351·77, including a balance on hand, January 1, 1869, of $5178, and leaving a balance January 1, 1870, of $5667·19. The following are the officers of the institution for the current year:—

President—George Sharswood, LL. D.

Vice-Presidents—Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith, J. N. Conyngham, of Luzerne, Mordecai L. Dawson.

Secretary—James J. Barclay.

Treasurer—S. Weir Lewis.

Principal—A. B. Hutton.

SHORT, BUT NOT SWEET.—On Friday evening last an individual who styles himself Robert B. C——s was searching this city with the intent to find one John Short, who was charged with running away with a wife of Robert. B. C.'s in an abrupt or short manner, on short notice, with short preparation, and taking in company with her the shortest road to connubial felicity, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. All these things Robert B. C. affirms will tend to shorten the term of his natural existence, which term of natural existence he does not wish thus shortened by Short. That the blissful career of the delinquent Short might be shortly shortened, the following not very short telegram was sent over the wires from the bereaved Robert B. C. in this city to the Chief of Police of Pittsburg:

One John Short, scar on his cheek, pitted with small-pox, five feet eight inches high, left Philadelphia on the eight o'clock train this morning with my wife; think he is bound for Springfield, Illinois. My wife has got light hair, blue eyes, wine colored dress, black cloth coat with tabs, squirrel furs and pink bonnet. Short has a wife in Trenton, New Jersey, and has run away with my wife. Arrest them and telegraph me at 325 Chesnut street. Look out for them for several days. ROBERT B. C——S.

In accordance with this request, officers were sent to the Union Depot, Pittsburg, to await the arrival of the Eastern train, which arrived at 10·20 on Friday evening, and if possible, to discover Short and his wine-colored companion, and to take them into custody for their shortcomings. After waiting a short time for the arrival of the train, and after scanning the faces of all the short passengers, the officers failed to discover the short man and the woman who wished to become Short. On holding a short conversation with the conductor it was ascertained that the short parties had remained upon the train for but a short time. They had alighted at Downingtown, which is certainly not a short distance from Pittsburg. How shortly they may have departed from that place is not known, but whether they are now present or absent in that short town, Downingtown papers will do well to copy our short paragraph.

SMASHING THINGS.—John H. Falls is the name of a whisky-loving individual, who yesterday went on a bender. On his peregrinations he entered a grocery at Eleventh and Taylor streets, and helping himself to some apples, commenced munching freely. The femaly storekeeper remonstrated, when he pitched her into the street. An officer was then called on to arrest John, who on approaching was met by a fusillade of weights, scales, bottles, eggs, hams, etc. Finally, after considerable strategy, John was captured and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him below.

THE PILGRIM.—This entertainment will open at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. It consists of a number of fine paintings illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," executed by eminent artists. A descriptive lecture will be delivered by Professor Bain.

MARINE ACCIDENT.—At 9 o'clock this morning a sailor named F. St. Clair fell from the yard-arm of the brig Leonard, at Mead street wharf, sustaining injuries that resulted in almost instant death.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Fifth District Station House for a squirrel tippet found in the street.

TRIFLING FIRE.—A fire occurred at the Frankford Gas Works about 10 o'clock this morning. Damage trifling.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 lots	94	100 sh Reading R	48⅝
$100 do	94	500 do	48⅞
$1700 City 6s, New	100⅛	100 do	48¾
$3000 Junction R 1m	89	100 do	48⅞
31 sh Leh Val	54⅛	100 do	48⅞
100 do	54⅛	100 do	48⅞
14 sh Leh Na	33⅛	100 do	48·94
15 do	33⅛	300 do	49
50 sh 13th & 15th	20	200 do	49
17 sh Penna	57⅛	100 do	49
40 do	57⅛	500 do	49
11 sh Cam & A R	115	300 do	49
100 sh Read R	48·94	100 do	49
100 do	48·94	100 do	49
100 do	48⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100⅛	23 sh Cam & Am	115
$4000 do	100⅛	100 sh Phil & E R	29
$800 do	100⅛	100 sh Read	48 1-16
$500 Leh gold L	92½	100 do	49

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DEKKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. WALLETS, GOLD PENS, WRITING DESKS, KNIVES, CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD, STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER, No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHI

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Postal Telegraphy in England—Rate of Banking Interest in Europe—Heavy Suits for Damages Against a Southern Railroad—Alaska for Alaska—She is Denied a Territorial Government.

FROM EUROPE.

Cold Weather.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The weather for the past week has been unusually cold not only in England, but throughout Europe.

The Government Telegraph System of Great Britain.

The Government telegraph system is hardly in complete working order yet, and the complaints of delay are still numerous. The usual channels for messages have been in some instances temporarily closed, and in this city a great number of messages must first be forced through the pneumatic tube half a mile to the Post Office before they get on the wires. The service is, however, gradually becoming better and better.

Rate of Bank Interest.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The continental banks are generally reducing their rate of interest.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 40c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

BREMEN, Feb. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 16.—Petroleum opened flat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tax and Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Ways and Means Committee heard an argument to-day in favor of the tax on lumber, and further considered some sections of the Internal Revenue law, in which changes have been recommended by Commissioner Delano.

Alas! for Alaska.

Mr. Cullom, chairman of the Territorial Committee of the House, reported unfavorably to-day on bills extending a territorial government over Alaska. This ends the attempt to make Alaska a place of importance.

Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House discussed the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, and set Friday next to hear parties interested.

Geary in Washington.

Governor Geary is here, and had an interview with the President to-day. His visit is understood to be in connection with some business of the Union League.

General Sheridan.

General Sheridan is to be at the President's state dinner this evening. He leaves in a few days for the West.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Spencer presented the resolutions of the Alabama Legislature in favor of the establishment of a National Postal Telegraph Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. Anthony presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature for a Harbor of Refuge at Block Island, commanding the entrance to Long Island Sound. He said the improvement was demanded as a means of security to navigation, as intended to afford much-needed facilities for the commerce of the whole country, and as a necessary public defense. The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was taken up.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to disabled soldiers of the Mexican War. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out of the bill the provision allowing an equivalent in money to those entitled to receive an artificial limb, remarking that the proposition was simply an indirect increase of pensions of such persons, while no provision was made for those who had lost an eye or suffered from like injuries.

Mr. Cameron moved to include in the bill the soldiers of the War of 1812 who had lost limbs in actual service.

Mr. Edmunds proposed an amendment so that the bill should provide for all soldiers disabled in actual service to an extent equivalent to the loss of such limb. He said his object was to include not merely those who had lost a limb, but all who had lost eyes, whose limbs had been dislocated or backs broken.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was not agreed to. Yeas, 21; nays, 31.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill any soldiers of the war of 1812, or the Mexican war, who aided the cause of the late Rebellion.

The bill was then laid aside, and the consideration of the Mississippi bill was resumed.

Mr. Yates said, in justice to himself and his high appreciation of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), he voluntarily withdraws whatever of a personal character was contained in his recent reply to that Senator's position.

House.

Mr. Maynard offered a resolution directing the Select Committee on American Navigation Interests to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty on all iron-built sea-going vessels constructed in this country during the next three years, and from American materials, equal to the duties which would have been imposed on such materials if imported. Adopted.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morrissey on account of continued illness in his family.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Cox, of several thousand cigar manufacturers, journeymen cigar-makers, dealers, etc., to restore the tariff rates on imported cigars to $3 per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Like petitions were presented by Messrs. Ketcham, Kelsey (N. Y.), and Strong.

Mr. Bennett introduced a bill for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier. Referred.

Mr. Trimble offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of a suitable building at Paducah, Ky., for the Post Office, United States courts, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Mayham offered a resolution for like purpose relating to Albany, N. Y. Adopted.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, presented the joint resolution of the Louisiana Legislature relative to duties on sugar and molasses.

He also offered a resolution calling for the report of September 16th, 1858, on the Rio Hondo claims. Adopted.

Mr. Crebs offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a law conferring admiralty jurisdiction on State courts exercising common law jurisdiction. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of the California Legislature for the erection of a breakwater at Crescent City.

Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), to amend a bill to annex the collection district of St. Marys to the district of Fernandina, Florida, and establishing a port of delivery at Fort Henry on the St. Mary's river. Referred.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported several bills regulating the jurisdiction of probate courts, salaries of judges, etc., in the Territories. Passed.

FROM THE WEST.

Ill-health of Senator Grimes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Private intelligence has been received at Desmoines from Senator Grimes in Europe, to the effect that his health is failing fast, and the probability is he will not survive the journey home.

Congressman Elected in Illinois.

General David Atwood, editor of the Madison *State Journal*, has been elected to Congress from the Second Wisconsin District, to fill the place of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, deceased. There was no organized opposition to Atwood.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—Among the bills favorably reported were the following:—

House bill incorporating the Philadelphia Woodpaving Company.

Senate bill authorizing the Anti-Incrustation Company to issue preferred stock.

House supplement to the Penn Mutual Insurance Company.

House bill incorporating the Indigent Widows' Society.

Senate supplement to the Orphans' Society.

House bill incorporating the People's Bank.

Various communications were received from City Councils, all of which have been published in their proceedings.

Mr. Johnson (Phila.) offered a joint resolution recalling the House of Correction bill from the Governor. Laid over.

Mr. Mooney offered a resolution authorizing the committee to ascertain whether corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Police bill, to employ a clerk.

Mr. Josephs offered a burlesque amendment that the expense of the clerk should not exceed five thousand dollars.

Mr. Bunn said this was no farce. Charges had been made on both sides that corruption had been used, and these charges had been made against good men and bad of both parties. He hoped the House would authorize the appointment of a clerk.

Mr. Josephs said that there was no promise made for the payment of witnesses.

Mr. Bunn said the witnesses would come for nothing on his side if they would do the same on the other side.

Mr. Daily moved to discharge the Corruption Committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Elliott hoped that the clerk would be appointed, sufficient facts had already come to the knowledge of the committee to warrant their proceeding. It was reported that funds amounting to a small fortune had been raised to defeat the bill. The committee knew who negotiated the matter, who was to make the advances, and now they wanted to know who received the money.

Mr. Josephs protested against the charges of Mr. Elliot. His whole statement was untrue and without foundation. Not one dollar had been collected to defeat the bill. City Councils had so arranged it for the last two months that the policemen could not get their warrants. It was true that powers of attorney were sometimes signed by the officer, but not in this case, for they were especially instructed not to give them. If the committee wishes to investigate how the bill passed, he (Josephs) knew of persons who were here at the time with money which might used for the purpose. He would be before the committee if they went into this branch of the inquiry.

After further discussion the motion to appoint a clerk was lost.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Suits for Damages Against a Railway Company.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—In August, 1868, William Harper, while crossing the track of the Northern Central Railroad in a carriage, was struck by a passing train, and an attack of paralysis resulted therefrom. Harper has brought suit in this city against the company for $25,000, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Harper will institute proceedings for a like amount for injuries received at the same time and place.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cotton heavy; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—State and Western less active, and scarcely as firm; State, $4·75@6·55; Western, $4·75@6·30; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat less active and declined 1¾@2c. winter red Western, $1·30@1·33; white Michigan, $1·40. Corn less active and declined 1@2c.; new mixed Western, 80@85c., and 75@76c. for unsound lots. Oats heavy and lower; State, 60@62c.; Western, 58@59c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26@26·25. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 15@15¼c. Whisky dull and nominal; Western, 96½c.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It would seem that the speculators in the gold market who desire an advance in the premium are not hopeless of Congressional action which will favor their plans. A telegram from Washington yesterday that General Banks would introduce a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, had the effect of rendering gold firmer.

"More weight was given the announcement from the fact that General Banks is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and therefore more influential than if he had initiated the measure from the body of the House. The effect of the news was to advance gold to 120, although the price failed to stay at that point. The market was comparatively dull, although signs were not wanting that if a 'bull' movement has not been begun, there is little disposition to press speculative sales.

"The abundance of funds at bank and in the hands of private capitalists is still felt in the ease of the general money market. On call the Government dealers are supplied with all they can use at four to five per cent., and some transactions were reported to-day as low as three per cent. Stock houses generally pay six per cent., but where they make a point of seeking a lower rate, and where their collaterals are good, prime houses are accommodated at five per cent. The really prime grades of commercial paper have been absorbed at 6 to 6½ and 7 per cent., so that the present dealings are, in the next best grades, at seven to eight per cent. Foreign exchange was irregular, and there is consid